

Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1666E.G.,
dated 7th December 1876.

„ from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 241E., dated 14th March 1877.

„ to Home Department, No. 2110G., dated 10th December 1880.

„ from „ No. 1944, dated 22nd December 1880.

to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 538G., dated 13th April 1881.

from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 501C.E., dated 20th July 1881.

from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 605C.E.,
dated 24th August 1881.

to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 565G., dated 14th April 1882.

„ to the Principal of the Thomason College, No. 566G., dated 14th April 1882.

” ” ” ” ” No. 476, dated 21st April 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the rules under which students are admitted to the Engineer Class of the Thomason College at Roorkee. Both to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to His Excellency in Council it has been a matter of constant remark and regret that, in spite of the advantages which the College offers to natives of India in the form of valuable scholarships and of the right to compete for a certain guaranteed number of appointments in the Public Works Department, very few persons of pure Asiatic race have passed into the public service through the Engineer Class. In the 11 years from 1870 to 1880 the number of students bearing Indian names who qualified for appointments in the Public Works Department was only 40,—a number not equal to the number of the Thomason and Vizianagram scholarships available during the period. This state of things has appeared, both to Her Majesty's Government and to the Government of India, to be unsatisfactory, as being inconsistent with the purposes for which the Engineer Class of the College was established, and inconsistent also with the general principle, which has of late years been followed, of endeavouring to employ natives of India more largely in the public service. With a view, therefore, to providing a remedy, and to making the class more attractive to persons of Indian origin, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make certain alterations in the rules of entrance, and of the conditions of competition for such appointments, in the Public Works Department as may be guaranteed to students of the class. These alterations are embodied in the following orders.

2. All persons who pass the Entrance Examination in November 1882 will be eligible for admission to the Engineer Class of the Thomason College after passing the First Arts Examination of a University, or the special Entrance Examination of the College instead of, as now, after passing the examination for the B. A. degree, or the special Entrance Examination of the College. The first three at the final examination will be appointed to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department as heretofore.

3. In future years all candidates, of whatever race, who pass the Entrance Examination, and who fulfil the other preliminary conditions laid down in the College Calendar, will be admitted to the benefits of the education given in the Engineer Class; but appointments in the Public Works Department will be given to the extent guaranteed from time to time to students of Asiatic descent who qualify according to the College standard, and who can obtain the usual medical certificate for admission to the public service, and who have been born and educated elsewhere than in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, which have their own Civil Engineering Colleges. If a sufficient number of natives do not pass the test, the appointments not gained by natives will be open to the European competitors, who will be placed according to their order of merit on the whole list of those winning appointments.

4. The number of appointments available in 1886 will be four.

5. As the scholarships for natives at the Thomason College have been very rarely held to their full extent, it appears to the Governor General in Council that their existence cannot be generally known. It should be publicly notified that there are ten scholarships, of which five fall vacant annually, and are awarded to the five candidates who pass most successfully the prescribed Entrance Examination. Of these five scholarships, the three termed "Thomason Scholarships" are each worth Rs. 50 per mensem, and are open to native inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab; the remaining two were founded by the Maharajah of Vizianagram in 1873, and are worth—the first Rs. 40, and the second Rs. 35 per mensem: they are open to all natives of India. All these scholarships are tenable for two years, subject to good conduct and satisfactory progress in studies.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.

The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.

The Resident, Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and the Director General of Railways; also that it be published

in the *Gazette of India* and all local Official Gazettes.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 2nd
November, 1882.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley and the Mover.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING said :—" My Lord, I should like to make a few remarks, both on the Bill which my hon'ble friend has introduced and also upon the connect'd subject to which my hon'ble colleague, Sir Steuart Bayley, alluded at the last meeting of the Council,—I mean the establishment of Agricultural Banks in India. The latter subject, especially, is one of great interest and importance, and it is one to which, I trust I may be allowed to say, I have paid a great deal of attention both before I came to India and since my arrival in this country.

"As regards the Bill which my hon'ble friend has just introduced, my remarks will be very brief. I cannot say that I anticipate that any very highly beneficial results will accrue from this measure. In addition to the arguments adduced in this direction by my hon'ble friend, Sir Steuart Bayley, last Thursday, I may mention one further consideration of general application,—that is to say, it is a consideration which applies to all cases where the Government attempts to exercise the functions of a Bank, an Insurance Office, and so on. It is that, in cases of this sort, the agency of Government is radically defective.

"If a raiyat, under the existing Act, requires an advance for agricultural improvements, he applies to the Collector or other officer charged with the duty and the Collector performs—and I have no doubt zealously and efficiently performs—whatever is required of him by the law and by the executive orders of the Government. But the Collector does not—and, indeed, considering his multifarious duties, he cannot—go about from village to village inquiring what cultivators wish for advances, how much they require, what is the value of the security they have to offer, and explain to them the conditions under which the Government is prepared to make advances. He cannot do what the agents of any private establishment would consider it their duty to do, that is to say, endeavour to attract as much business as possible to the institution with which they are connected. In order to ensure this object we must

employ private enterprise,—that is to say, we must enlist into the service self-interest and a degree of local knowledge which can hardly be acquired by any English officer, however zealous, intelligent and efficient. For these reasons, I do not think it probable that the Act, even when amended, will produce any very beneficial results. That, however, is no reason why certain defects which have shown themselves in detail should not be remedied, as is now proposed in the Bill introduced by my hon'ble friend.

"I now turn to the connected—and, as I think, more important—branch of the subject. I mean the establishment of Agricultural Banks in India. In dealing with this question we have, in the first place, to consider what privileges may legitimately be conferred by the Government upon these Banks; and, in the second place, we must consider the conditions to which the Government may reasonably demand compliance in return for those privileges.

"The first and most important privilege which the Government may legitimately confer upon any Bank is, that the advances made by the Bank should be recovered through Government agency. I am aware that there are certain very obvious political objections to the adoption of this course, inasmuch as it would place the Government to a great extent in the position now occupied by the money-lender. Whether those political objections are of such a nature as to more than outweigh the economic advantages to be expected from the establishment of these Banks is a matter of opinion. My own opinion is that the balance of advantage lies on the side of allowing such Banks to be established, and, indeed, that the Government should give every legitimate encouragement to their establishment.

"There is, however, one further point to be noticed in connection with the advances through the agency of Government. When a famine occurs, the recovery of land-revenue demands of the Government will, in many cases, be suspended, and even, in extreme cases, will be remitted altogether. The members of this Council are probably aware that a recent very important Resolution of Government was published on this subject, from which it results that, in so far as Land Revenue is concerned, the Government will, in fact, to a certain extent, step into the place which, up to the present time, has been occupied by the money-lending classes; that is to say, that when the Land Revenue demand is suspended, the Government will charge 6½ per cent.,—being a much lower rate of interest than that ordinarily charged by the money-lending classes,—and thus to some extent obviate the necessity of the raiyat applying to those classes. I will not dwell any further on this Resolution now, because it is only incidentally connected with the point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council. That point is, that it would be obviously undesirable, at a time when the Government was suspending its own Land Revenue demand, that officers of Government should be obliged by law or contract to recover advances made by private Banks. A way may, I think, be found out of this difficulty. We cannot, of course, expect that the Banks will under any circumstances remit the whole, or any part, of their demands on their debtors, but we may, I think, legitimately require that, when the Land Revenue demand of the Government is suspended, the privilege that the advances of the Banks may be recovered through Government agency should, for the time being, be suspended also.

"There are two minor privileges which may also, without objection, be conferred upon these Banks, and which were suggested, I think, in the first instance, by my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite. These are, in the first place, that the whole or a portion of the stamp-duty on bonds given by the Banks should be remitted; and, in the second place, that the whole or a portion of the court-fees for suits brought by Banks for the recovery of advances should also be remitted.

"I turn now to the second and more difficult branch of the question, namely, the conditions to which, in return for these privileges, the Government may demand compliance on the part of the Banks. The first of these is, that the articles of association of the Banks should, in all cases, be submitted for the approval of Government. This is obviously a reasonable condition.

Again, the books of the Banks should be kept in a prescribed form; they should be open to inspection by Government officers, and liable to outside audit at the expense of the Banks themselves. Again, the bonds given by the Banks should be kept in a prescribed form. Further, loans made by Banks should be registered at some convenient Government office. Again,—and this is, perhaps, one of the most important conditions—the maximum rate of interest to be charged by the Banks—say 12 per cent.—should be regulated by the Government. Some further details would, no doubt, require consideration before any matured scheme of this sort could be introduced. For instance, it would have to be decided for how long loans were to run; what proportion of the money paid by the debtor should be credited to principal, and what to interest; whether the Bank should be allowed to advance on moveable property, and so on. I may mention, incidentally, that I myself,—and, I think, most others who have considered this question,—are adverse to the principle of Banks being allowed to advance on moveable property. I will not, however, discuss this question on the present occasion.

“There is, however, one important point of principle to which I wish to make some allusion. Shall any limitation be imposed upon the objects for which a Bank is allowed to make advances? In other words, is a Bank only to be allowed to advance for land improvement, properly so-called,—that is to say, the construction of wells, tanks, and so on; or is no limitation to be placed on the objects for which advances may be made? In dealing with this question we have to remember that the raiyat in India is in the habit of borrowing for other purposes besides land improvement—notably for marriages. If, therefore, the object of the Government is to keep the cultivator from the state of hopeless indebtedness into which he has too often fallen, I do not see why, provided the security is good, an advance from one of these Banks should not be allowed for one purpose quite as much as for another. If advances are only allowed for land improvement, we shall, indeed, have done something to facilitate capital outlay on the improvement of land, but we shall have done little or nothing towards attaining one of the objects of Government, which is, I take it, to keep the raiyat in as solvent a condition as possible. I think, therefore, that we may advantageously follow the system adopted in France and Germany, where the Land Bank system is very extended, and where it has been very successful. That system is to proceed on the principle that very rigid rules should be made in respect to the security on which any advance is made, but that no enquiry should be made as to the objects upon which the loan is spent. If we proceed on this principle, we almost necessarily arrive at the adoption of the two following rules, first, that the Bank should only occupy the position of first mortgagee; secondly, that advances should only be allowed up to a certain fixed proportion of the full value of the security pledged. In saying that the Bank should only occupy the position of first mortgagee, I do not, of course, mean to say that, when any prior encumbrance exists, the Bank may not buy up that encumbrance, and so, *ipso facto*, enter into the position of first mortgagee. Nor do I mean to say that where any prior encumbrance exists which cannot be bought up, the Bank may not even enter into the position of second mortgagee, provided always that the full amount of the debt for which the property is held in pledge does not exceed the fixed proportion up to which the Bank is allowed to advance. All I mean is that, generally speaking, and except under the special circumstance, to which I have already alluded, of a debt existing which under contractual right is for the time being irredeemable, the Bank should always occupy the position of first mortgagee.

“If these rules were adopted two further practical questions of very considerable difficulty would arise. The first is, how are we to ensure the Bank occupying the position of first mortgagee? Secondly, how are we to ascertain the validity of the title offered by the mortgagor? If we only contemplated advances being made for land improvement, no difficulty would arise as to prior incumbrances. We might then proceed upon the theory of the English system. The theory of that system is that, inasmuch as the advance made will improve

the security of those who already have a pecuniary interest in the property, the institution or Bank which makes the advance may legitimately step into the position of first mortgagee, over the heads of other mortgagees. I would, however, observe that, in India, there would in any case be considerable practical difficulties in giving effect to this system. We should be dealing with a large number of small proprietors. The sums advanced would be very small. In such cases it would be very difficult to ascertain with certainty that the money given to the rayat had been *bonâ fide* applied to the object for which the advance was made.

"I have, however, already observed that, for general reasons, I am inclined to the opinion that no such limitation should be made, and that advances should be allowed for general purposes and not only for land improvement.

"If this be the case, it is at once manifest that full enquiry must be made into prior incumbrances; otherwise very great injustice might be done to those who have already a pecuniary interest in the land given in pledge. The question, therefore, is, how to get out of these two difficulties—one connected with prior incumbrances, the other with validity of title?

"The difficulty may, perhaps, be solved by adopting the following system. The Bank should give public notice that it has received an application from a certain person for the loan of a certain sum of money, giving in pledge a certain property as security; and that it proposes to advance the money, supposing no objection to be raised, within a certain time, which time would probably have to be fixed by law. If during that interval no objections were raised, either by prior mortgagees or by persons claiming a title to the land, the Bank would give the advance, and all objections raised subsequently would be time-barred. If, on the other hand, any prior mortgagees came forward, the Bank might buy up the claims of those mortgagees, and thus step, *ipso facto*, into the position of prior mortgagee; or, if the debt of the prior mortgagee was for the time being under contract irredeemable, the Bank might advance the money, provided that the total advance—that is to say the advance made by the original mortgagee *plus* the new loan conceded by the Bank—did not exceed the proportion of the security fixed by law, above which the Bank would be incapable of advancing money.

"As regards title, the question is, no doubt, somewhat more difficult. I should hope that many cases would arise in which the title would be undisputed, and hence that there would be no difficulty in giving the advance. Even in cases of joint ownership, and where there would presumably be the greatest difficulty, it may reasonably be hoped that in some cases the applicant for a loan would have already arranged with the co-proprietors before any application was made, and that thus no difficulties would be raised by any of those co-proprietors. If, on the other hand, any disputes as to title should arise, the Bank would then say to the applicant that he must clear his title in a Court of Law, and that, until he had done so, no advance could be made.

"Such, therefore, my Lord, are the broad features of the plan for establishing Agricultural Banks which at present commend themselves to Government.

"I may mention—as was stated by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley last week—that we have been in personal consultation with Sir William Wedderburn on this subject, to which he has given great attention. We have also had the advantage of learning the views of a distinguished Native gentleman of Bombay, Mr. Javari Lal Yajnik, who has also given great attention to the subject, and whose advice has been exceedingly useful. At the same time, I wish it to be fully understood that I do not now put forward any definite scheme on behalf of the Government for the establishment of these Banks. The whole plan is at present in a crude shape; we must consult the Bombay and other Local Governments before anything final can be done, and before we can hope to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. In the meantime, I have made these observations with a view to giving some further impetus to the discussions which have already taken place in the Press on this subject. We may thus hope to learn the views of qualified persons upon it.

"There are, however, two further points to which I should like to allude briefly. My hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley mentioned last week that it would be difficult to apply any plan of this sort to Northern India, the main reason being that in Northern India the raiyat has no transferable right of property, and that his crops are already hypothecated in the first instance to the landlord. It may be, therefore, that a plan of this nature will be found to be inapplicable to Northern India. There is, however, greater hope of being able to move in the proposed direction in Western and Southern India, where no such obstacles exist as those to which I have alluded as existing in Northern India.

"Even regarding the Dekkhan, however, in respect to which part of India the project has been particularly discussed, a very considerable obstacle arises in the way of putting the plan into practice. It has been brought to our attention that in many cases the Dekkhan raiyats are already so deeply in debt that no scheme of this sort could be successful unless some means were found of clearing off the debts which they have already contracted. This, no doubt, presents a very great—but I hope not an insuperable—difficulty in the way of introducing the scheme. I do not propose at present to deal with the manner in which it would be possible to solve this difficulty, because we are about to consult the Bombay Government on the subject. I will only say that I hope it may possibly be found that a voluntary composition between creditors and debtors may in some cases be made, and that thus a fair field may be left to the operations of the Banks. At any rate, our present idea is to try an experiment of this sort in one taluqa. Our further action will necessarily be guided by the result of that experiment.

"I have only to add that I very much hope the experiment will be successful. If it should be so, I cannot doubt that a very great boon will be conferred upon the cultivators of Western India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAIT moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS FOREST ACT VALIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to confirm the Madras Forest Act be taken into consideration. He said:—"With reference to the remarks which fell from your Excellency last week, perhaps I may be permitted to explain that I have been proceeding under Rule 18, which provides that—

"When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge of it shall make one or more of the following Motions:—

"That it be referred to a Select Committee, or

"that it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day to be then mentioned, or

"that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon";

and under Rule 31, which provides that—

"If no amendment be made when a Bill is taken into consideration by the Council, the Bill may at once be passed."

"Under these circumstances, it is not necessary for me to ask, and I do not ask, for any suspension of the Standing Orders of the Council. With your Lordship's reluctance to suspend those Orders I fully sympathise, and even in cases like the present, where no suspension is necessary, I entirely appreciate the importance of giving the public ample time for considering and criticising such measures as are brought before them; and, if it had not been for the purely formal and technical character of this Bill, I should not have asked that it be taken into consideration on the present occasion."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I stated my reasons on the last occasion for concurring in the view taken by my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert

with regard to the expediency and propriety of passing this Bill with unusual rapidity, and therefore I have only to add that I fully concur with what he has now said, that, although no suspension of the Standing Orders is necessary in this case, still it is very undesirable, except in the case of Bills of a purely formal and technical character, such as this Bill is, to resort to a method of passing Bills so rapid as that which we are adopting on the present occasion."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, and the Motions that the Report be taken into consideration and the Bill be passed. He said:—"At the request of my hon'ble friend the Law Member, I have consented to give a brief explanation of the reasons which have led to this postponement. The case simply is that the Select Committee agreed upon their Report about a fortnight ago and prepared their Bill accordingly, but thought it desirable that this Bill should be seen finally by the Bombay Government before it was actually passed. At the same time, having before them a telegram from the Bombay Government, urgently requesting that the Bill might be passed without delay, they thought that it would be proper to make all arrangements for the passing of the Bill on the present occasion, in the event of a completely satisfactory answer arriving from the Bombay Government in time for their consideration. As a matter of fact, however, now the time is extremely short, as the Bombay Government have had some little difficulty in collecting the opinions of the officers whom they thought it desirable to consult, and, in consequence, the Bombay Government's reply was only received at a late hour last night. That reply gives, I may say, a general and complete concurrence in the proposals of the Committee; but, at the same time, it expresses a desire that the passing of the Bill should be deferred, provided it can be guaranteed that it will be passed in December next, when the Council meets again at Calcutta. The reason for this request, I may mention, is that it is considered highly undesirable not to take advantage of the cold weather season, when both judicial and revenue officers are travelling, to introduce a measure of this kind requiring some personal explanations. So much for the reasons for requesting leave to defer the presentation of the Report to-day.

"As to the contents of that Report, and the proposals which the Committee would have requested the Council to convert into law, it may perhaps be as well for such of the outside public as take an interest in this matter that I should allude to one or two of them. One of the most important of the provisions contemplated by the Bill as introduced was one which substituted a revision for appeal in all cases under Chapter II of the Act. This provision was inserted, as we understood, on the recommendation of the Bombay Government, and it seemed desirable in order to avoid the anomaly of suits identical in nature being subjected to a totally different control according to the amount which happened to be involved. And, moreover, it appeared from the statistics of civil suits that the number of cases above Rs. 500 are extremely small in proportion to the remainder. The addition we considered to be comparatively unimportant. The Bombay Government, however, on further consideration, have withdrawn their original suggestion. They think that it would be better to leave that portion of the matter as it stands, partly on general grounds and partly because the change might augment and interfere with the work of the supervising officers. So, in accordance with this recommendation of the Bombay Government, the Committee propose to withdraw that provision altogether. The next point which perhaps is of some importance relates to suits for an account. The Bombay Government have always been anxious from the first—and, indeed, the idea originated from the Dekkhan Riots

Commission—that the raiyat should be able to bring a suit for an account as distinct from an ordinary suit for redemption. The effect of a suit for redemption is that ordinarily a decree is passed, and a time is perhaps fixed for payment; but if there was default, a foreclosure would then follow. On the other hand, what the Bombay Government appear to have wished was that a man should be able to bring a suit for an account simply in order to learn how he stood, and then that he should have the option of afterwards proceeding on the same suit to secure what the redemption suit would have given to him, or of dropping the whole matter. Originally, the Committee thought that a provision for a redemption suit would meet all the necessities of the case; but the Bombay Government still appear desirous that the alternative proceeding should be provided for also, and, therefore, the Committee were prepared generally to defer to their wishes; but at the same time they considered that it would not be equitable to give the mortgagor a right to demand that, when the account had been ascertained, the decree should be one for redemption, without conferring the corresponding right upon the mortgagee in any case in which he would be entitled himself to sue for the redemption; that is to say, that if the mortgagor was allowed to take advantage of the suit for an account in order to pay off the liability, the mortgagee should be entitled to foreclose, supposing he was so entitled. These points were therefore referred to the Bombay Government, and their reply, which is not very clear from the telegram, will, of course, be considered by the Committee when the Bill comes forward in the regular course. I mention the matter now in order to draw general attention to the subject.

“As far as the Bill goes, I think those are the only two points which need special remark. But I may also state that the Committee proposed to make two further amendments in the original Act which the Bill as introduced did not contemplate, both of these being on the suggestion of the Bombay Government. The Bombay Government have very urgently represented that the new definition of ‘agriculturist’ introduced in the Act of 1881 was contrary to the recommendation they made at the time,—was not, as they considered, at all suitable or just, and that it had in practice given rise to great inconvenience. The Committee, in deference to their wishes, considered the matter, and proposed to substitute the definition recommended by the Bombay Government this time last year, with the alteration of a word or two which the Bombay Government now in their telegram fully accept and say that they consider will be perfectly good. It may, perhaps, be convenient that I should, with your Lordship’s permission, read the section as the Committee would have amended it, so that, if difficulties should occur to any persons outside, they may be able to know what is coming:—

“‘Agriculturist’ means a person who earns or derives, or who, when his liability being the subject of any proceeding under this Act was incurred, earned or derived, his livelihood wholly or principally by, or from, agriculture carried on within the limits of the said districts; and an agriculturist shall be deemed to ‘reside’ where he so earns or derives, or earned or derived, his livelihood.”

“And to this four or five illustrations are appended, as follows:—

“(a) A farm-labourer is an agriculturist.

“(b) A tenant or lessee of lands of others is an agriculturist.

“(c) An inámdár who derives his income from lands cultivated by himself, his servants or his tenants is an agriculturist.

“(d) A mere assignee of Government assessment, as such, or a mere mortgagee, as such, is not an agriculturist.

“(e) A person who, having mortgaged his lands or through an accidental circumstance has temporarily ceased to be a cultivator without any intention of changing his essential status, is an agriculturist.”

“The second change is comparatively of an unimportant nature. In the Bombay Presidency there are certain jághírdárs, that is to say—small Native Chiefs, who are invested under Bombay Regulation XIII of 1830 with civil powers in their own territories. As the law at present stands, the raiyats within these jághírdárs’ territories, which in some cases are comprised in the four districts to which the Act applies, are now deprived of all benefit of it. This was represented last year when the Bombay Government were in correspondence with us about the provisions of the Bill, and it was considered by them a sort

of grievance, but nothing was done. Therefore the Bombay Government again suggest that a clause should be put in to apply the Act to the raiyats in those jurisdictions and to confer upon the *jághirdár* the powers of a Subordinate Judge under this Act, and we see no objection.

"I have now, my Lord, in conclusion, simply to say that the Committee propose to frame their further revised draft in accordance with the final suggestions that have been made by the Bombay Government, and to invite any further remarks they may have to make, in time to be submitted to the Council when it meets at Calcutta."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should like to say, before the Motion is put, that I am very glad that this course has been adopted. It is quite impossible to proceed with the Bill after the communication we have received from the Bombay Government; but I must also say that I am glad that a further opportunity will be given to the public for the consideration of this measure, and that I think it very desirable that that should have been done and that it should not be open to any one to say that the Bill had been passed with undue haste."

Leave was granted.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1881. He said:—"The circumstances out of which the necessity for amending the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act of 1881 has arisen are as follows. That Act, which provides for the relief of *jághirdárs* and *zamindárs* in Sindh, enables the Revenue-authorities, on application being made, to bring under special management the estates of incumbered owners, and was doubtless intended to include all *jághirdárs* and all *zamindárs* with an hereditary estate assessed at over Rs. 300.

"But the definition of *zamindár* in section 3 of the Act is very peculiarly worded. Under that definition the benefit of the Act is restricted to those *zamindárs* who, or whose ancestors, had in any one of the five years prior to September 1876 paid land-revenue of not less than Rs. 300. The original law was passed in 1876, and the object, no doubt, was merely to confine the scope of the Bill and to exclude petty estates; but the result of the definition practically is to exclude a great deal more than this class.

"Now, among the *jághirdárs* in Sindh there are various classes, but the class we are specially concerned with is one whose *jághírs* are held on the condition that, in the second generation from the original grantee, the holder should pay a small quit-rent to Government, but in the third generation the *jághír* should lapse, and the holder should become a simple *zamindár*, paying ordinary revenue to Government for his holding.

"It is in the case of these lapsed *jághírs* that the difficulty has arisen. Obviously the present holder is not a *jághirdár*, for his *jághír* has lapsed. Nor is he a *zamindár* under the Act; for though he may now be paying more than Rs. 300 as Government revenue, he did not do so in any of the five years prior to 1876, when the original Act, which historically furnishes the explanation of the definition, was introduced. Consequently he falls to the ground between two stools, and it has been held both by the Commissioner of Sindh and by the learned Advocate General of Bombay, with whom the Bombay Government concur, that the estate of such a holder cannot be brought under management. The Government of India are advised that this opinion is correct, and that there is no remedy short of correcting by legislation the definition given of a *zamindár* in section 3 of the Act.

"The Government of Bombay think it necessary that the benefits of the Act should be extended to the estates of such owners of lapsed *jághírs* who can-

not, under the existing law, be classified either as jāghírdárs or zamíndárs; and it is in order to enable the Bombay Government to bring such estates under management that I apply for permission to introduce an amending Act.

"I have omitted to mention that power is also given to extend the time within which applications can be made, for otherwise persons who, as above explained, have been hitherto incompetent to apply would still be barred by the limitation prescribed in section 4. I have now the honour to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY then introduced the Bill and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Ilbert and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for Local Self-Government in the Central Provinces. He said:—"My Lord,—The Select Committee have endeavoured to make the Report as full as possible and to explain thoroughly the scheme of the Bill; but I will ask leave to say a few words upon it, in order, if possible, to prevent misunderstandings as to the provisions which we have put into the Bill. In the first place, it will be observed that the Bill refers only to the Central Provinces, and that we have, in framing it, had special reference to the character of the people of those Provinces and the present condition of the country. I was talking—I need not hesitate to mention it in this discreet assemblage—to a lady yesterday, and she asked me why the Government had selected the Central Provinces, which she considered to be a most backward place, as the first scene for an experiment of this advanced nature; and as perhaps other people may ask the same question, I will explain it. Like many other things in this world, it was rather in the shape of an accident; it was necessary purely for other reasons to put the cesses which have been always levied on the land for local purposes in the Central Provinces on a legal basis, and for that purpose I was allowed by the Council, in December last, to introduce a small and at that time insignificant Bill. While we were considering this Bill, the Government of India published their Resolution of May last on the extension of Local Self-Government, and therefore we took the opportunity of embodying such local measures as might be necessary for the proper working of that policy in the present Bill. The Bill, therefore, which we now present to the Council with this Report differs in a very great degree from the Bill formerly published.

"Having said so much as to the origin of the Bill, I will say a few words as to the plan of it. And, first, as to the object of the establishment of the local Boards and Councils for which the Bill provides. I think from the papers before us, which I may mention contain only official criticisms on the Bill, it may be gathered that there have been misunderstandings on two points. First, I think that there is considerable misunderstanding as to the magnitude of the scheme which the Bill proposes to introduce, and secondly, I think there is very great misunderstanding on the part of many of the officers consulted as to the position in which it will leave the executive officers of the districts. As to the first point, it will be evident, from looking at the Bill and studying the sections on the duties of the Board or Council, that there is no reason to apprehend, what some of the gentlemen consulted seem to apprehend, great political danger arising from anything that we are doing in this respect. We propose to give the Local Boards and Councils the management of small local affairs such as communications, dispensaries, buildings, schools and

the like. We propose to place at their disposal the present funds which are applied to such purposes, and to enable the Government to assign to the funds at their disposal such contributions from time to time as the Local Government may think fit. That is all we propose to do, and I do not think that in proposing that, and in sitting on the Select Committee which has framed a Bill of this nature, I am in any material way contributing to subvert the British Empire. In the second place, as to the position of the district officers. I wish to say a few words on this point, because it is most important that those officers should understand that your Excellency's Government has no intention of setting them aside or putting them in a position in which they would have, as some of them appear to think, great responsibilities without any power of interference or control. I think if anybody impartially considers the sections we have drafted regarding the control of these local bodies, that they would come to the opinion that any reasonable or sensible district officer, with any sort of tact or skill in the management of men, will really occupy a much stronger position as the head of a body of comparatively independent men than he now occupies as the despotic head of a body of what I may now call, without disrespect, dummies.

"We have provided for information to be given to the district officer, who has power to call for the proceedings of the Board; estimates of the Board are to be submitted to him; he has power to inspect works carried out by the Board; to cause those works to be inspected by professional agency; and if the Board does not carry out the works it is responsible for, the district officer has power to report the matter to the Local Government, and then, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the defaulting Board or Council may be completely set aside. It is also open to the district officer, when he finds that the work ought to be done, and that it is impossible to wait for the more deliberative action of the Board or Council, to cause the work to be done; all that we require of him is that, when he takes such extraordinary action, he must report to the Local Government. If, then, this is the case, I think there can be no question that we have not set the district officer aside. On the other hand, it may be said that we have given too much control to the executive, and that we really run the risk of injuring the independence which we wish to give to the Boards. In respect to this point, I wish it to be distinctly understood that we are dealing with the Central Provinces, one of the most backward provinces in India; a country in which the communications have been until a few years back entirely neglected; which consists of forests and mountains and impassable jungle. The people of the province are also in a backward state. Round Nágpur and Jabalpur they are as advanced, probably, as in any place in India, but there are large tracts inhabited by the Khonds and other tribes who are entirely unfit for powers such as the Bill contemplates. We have therefore thought it necessary to take power which in the case of the more advanced provinces might not be necessary. Then, with the same object we have put in a section which will enable the Chief Commissioner to exempt from the application of the Bill such portions of his province as he considers unfit for it. I think that this section in the present case is absolutely necessary. I know of my own knowledge that there are parts of districts—and I may say whole districts—in which it will be almost impossible to collect sufficient members for a District Council; and in those cases I think it is better that the Bill should not be applied at all than that we should run the risk of having a certain failure and bringing discredit perhaps on the whole experiment. We have therefore given the Chief Commissioner power to exempt any portion of the province he thinks fit from the application of the Bill; and in doing that I think we have this great advantage, that my friend Mr. Morris is Chief Commissioner, and I believe I am right in saying that he is acquainted with every district in the province, and that we may trust him to make such a choice as experience will show to be just and wise.

"We have also dealt with the relations between the District Boards and Councils, and in this part of the Bill, as in every other part, our object has been to make it as elastic as possible. It is impossible for us to say what combinations of circumstances will arise, or what exact combinations of those local bodies will most fit those circumstances. We have therefore provided that, as a

normal state of things, the District Councils will have authority over the smaller Boards; but we have also enabled the Chief Commissioner, if he finds that a local Board can manage its own affairs without control, to make that Board independent. I have left for the last an explanation of the manner in which these Boards or Councils should be constituted. I have stated the objects with which we want the Boards and Councils; we do not want these as full-blown representative bodies, but we want them to manage in a proper and reasonable way the small local affairs we propose to entrust to them. The first point therefore is to secure that there shall be on each board and council members from every part of the area which they represent, and that each part and each locality shall have a man on the Board who knows its wants and needs, and can, if he thinks fit, represent them. We therefore propose that the districts should be divided into small circles of villages. The areas of these circles will be left entirely to the local authority. They must vary with varying circumstances. Each of those circles we propose to allow to be represented on the Board by a member who will be one of the heads of the villages in the circle. The great majority of the Board will thus consist of landowners; or, in those cases where the landowner is non-resident, it may be that the chief raiyat or resident of the village will be the representative of the circle on the Board. I think that, when we look to the character of the province and the fact that almost the entire population are connected either as owners or cultivators with the land, it is only right that the Boards and Councils should partake of that character and should largely consist of representatives of the landed interest.

"Then as to the trading classes. We have provided that representatives of the trading classes shall be appointed to the Board. In the first instance, it is presumable that the appointment will be by selection or nomination, but hereafter, no doubt, arrangements can be possible by which the large trading classes may be allowed to choose their own representatives. As to the number of the trade representatives we have not said anything; we leave that entirely to the local authorities.

"Then comes the question of the third element of the Board. It was strongly urged by some of the officers consulted that care should be taken that the official element should be largely represented, and, as a matter of fact, and from what I know of the character of the gentlemen who will be on these Boards and Councils, I believe that at present, and for some time to come, it would be necessary to have a strong official element on the Board or Council; but it does not follow that this will be always necessary, or necessary in all cases. We have therefore thought it best not to provide for any *ex officio* members. We have provided that a certain number of each Board or Council may be nominated by the Local Government, and in that way it will be open to the Local Government to appoint as many official members as it chooses within that limit; and I have no doubt that will be quite sufficient to enable any Board or Council to discharge its duties. It has also this advantage that it is a perfectly elastic provision; some of the Councils may have more officials, some fewer according to the character and capacity of the other members on the Councils. I think, my Lord, that I need not make any further observations upon the Bill. We have endeavoured to touch upon every matter of importance in our report, and I think that, with such observations as I have now been able to make, we have reason to trust that the Bill and the Report will not be misunderstood."

The Hon'ble MR. PLOWDEN said:—"I should not ask your attention on this occasion, were it not that, as I leave India next week, I shall have no future opportunity of addressing this Council. When, ten months ago, leave was obtained by my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite for the introduction of a Bill to provide for the levy of local rates in the Central Provinces, I did not anticipate, nor was it at all probable, that such provisions would be engrafted on that Bill as would necessitate such a complete change of title as it has since undergone in becoming a Bill to provide for local self-government in the Central Provinces.

"I am not going to take up the time of this Council by considering the circumstances in which this change occurred, nor will I trespass upon their

forbearance by attempting any discussion of the policy involved in this Bill. The much-belaboured subject of local self-government has been of late very largely dwelt on by the public journals, and, if not completely threshed out, has, at all events, been fully considered in the various official communications and resolutions which have from time to time appeared on the subject in the Government Gazettes.

"The articles in the public journals, and the publications in the official Gazettes, have shown us how very wide a difference of opinion exists in regard to this policy between those who advocate it and those who oppose it. I will not call it a new policy, for though it has received a quickening impulse from your Lordship's Government, it had been proposed years and years ago—I believe prior to the late lamented Lord Mayo's time.

"If any evidence on this subject—I mean these divergent opinions—were required, we have it at length in a file of correspondence lately circulated in connection with this Bill. This file contains the views of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, of some, if not all, of the Commissioners in that Province, and of many of the Deputy Commissioners.

"Now, my Lord, I am not one of those who take what I believe I may fairly call the desponding views which characterise the opponents of local self-government in the shape in which such self-government has been counselled by your Lordship's Government.

"It is now more than thirty years since I entered the service to which I have the honour to belong. In fact, as I see my friend Mr. Gibbs is absent today, I have the longest service of any of the civilian members of this Council now present.

"The greater part of that service has been passed in the discharge of duties appertaining to district and divisional administrative offices, which, I venture to say, bring the official who discharges them properly into very intimate acquaintance with the people amongst whom he labours. One of the matters which has been most forcibly brought home to me in the course of these years has been our singular failure to use the material we have ready to our hand amongst our Native fellow-subjects for the better administration of the country. As our system of administration becomes more highly developed,—and we know this has been done to a very marked extent in the last twenty years,—we hear on all sides the complaint that our officers are over-burdened with work. There is, I believe, a great amount of truth in this complaint, but the remedy for it is at our doors. We must give to the people themselves a share in their own administration. I do not mean merely by adding to the ranks of our paid officials, and making these additions from the Natives of the country. I yield to no man in advocating the employment of Natives in our administrative and other offices. But there is a limit to the money we can afford to pay for administration as for other purposes. This limit has, I believe, been already reached.

"It is for unpaid assistance in our local administration that I look to our Native fellow-subjects for really useful practical aid.

"I do not think it is necessary for me now to occupy your time by combating objections which I hear occasionally, but I am happy to say rarely and which are based on the supposed inefficiency, or worse, of such co-operation when we have secured it.

"We know that a well-administered Native State is quite as well administered as—I believe is really better administered, so far as popularity is a test of good administration, than—our own best administered districts.

"I remember several instances in support of this view, but I will not take up your time by recounting them.

"I believe, my Lord, that promise full of hope for the improved administration of this country is held out to us if we really adopt the principle which is at the bottom of the policy of local self-government—I mean if we not only really take the people of this country into our councils, but if we associate them with us, in no niggardly spirit, where circumstances permit us to do so, in the administration of their own local affairs.

"I am free to admit that I do not share the opinion of those who think such a policy, properly and carefully enforced, is full of danger to the welfare of this country. My only fear goes in a very different direction.

"I am apprehensive that on the very first introduction of the scheme, we may deal with it too timidly, and by so doing deal a blow to its success which may be full of evil consequences; and I think it is in this quarter that the present measure is likely to err. If it is to be really effective and really be of use, it must give some real power to those local authorities which it proposes to constitute and work with.

"I venture to say that the powers now conveyed under its provisions are, in the case of the local councils, singularly small; and I believe they might be extended with very great public advantage.

"At present, so far as I can see, you are providing a set of local councils, whose real business will be to undertake the management of a very infinitesimal portion of a very small income. They will look after your unmetalled roads in a small area in their neighbourhood, they will take some interest, perhaps, in the adjoining schools, and they will do very little more than that.

"I have suggested that the Bill should make provision for investing these local councils with small magisterial and small civil powers—these powers not to be used by individual members of such councils, acting independently one of the other, but by the body collectively, just as a bench of county magistrates is empowered at home.

"I am convinced of two things,—

"*First*, that in the northern provinces of India, those with which I am well acquainted,—the east of the Panjáb, and the upper districts of the North-Western Provinces,—such powers may be entrusted to a body representing a collection of village pancháyats, presided over by one of themselves, and that they will, as a rule, use their powers properly.

"*Secondly*, that such an arrangement will greatly assist your paid local officers.

"I also believe that, by holding out the offer of such investiture, you will go a long way towards securing a very desirable object, namely, that your local councils shall be bodies to belong to which will be a real and honest ambition amongst the classes whose co-operation in local government we wish to secure.

"I do not press on this Council the immediate adoption of any wide rule which would necessitate the conferment of these powers in every case that a local council is formed under this Bill when it becomes law. But I trust the Bill will contain a provision which will authorise and enable the Local Governments to confer such powers on these local councils where they consider it expedient so to do."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :— "I am very glad that my hon'ble friend who has just spoken has addressed this Council on this occasion, because he has given the weight of his authority in favour of the policy of the Government of India in regard to local self-government. He has most rightly described his long and varied experience in matters of administration, and I am quite confident that the public will receive the testimony which he has given in support of the principles upon which the Resolution of the 18th of May was founded with the utmost satisfaction, and that it will go far to dispel any lingering doubts or suspicions which may be entertained as to the objects of that Resolution. There is really very little left for me to say after the discussion that has taken place in regard to this Bill; but there are one or two points on which I should like to make a few observations.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite has pointed out that it is really due to an accident that this Bill is the first legislative measure brought forward in connection with that extension of local self-government which the Government of India are endeavouring to bring about; and it must also be borne in mind that this Bill is not to be taken as a model on which all further Bills will be framed for other parts of the country. It is a Bill for the Central Provinces only; it has been drawn up in accordance with what the Select Committee believe to be the special requirements of that part of India, and it

does not at all follow that, either in the particular organization which it is proposed to establish in the Central Provinces under this Bill, or in regard to the powers of control to be exercised over the local bodies in the Central Provinces, or in regard to the extent of the powers to be entrusted to those bodies themselves, that the provisions of this Bill, and the system on which it is founded, would be the best which would be adopted for other parts of the country. In drawing up the Resolution of the 18th of May last, the Government of India very particularly pointed out that they had not the slightest intention of laying down hard-and-fast rules of a uniform character for the extension of local self-government throughout the whole of this vast peninsula. It would have been an exceedingly absurd idea if it had ever entered into the heads of the Government to do anything of the kind. The circumstances of different parts of India are most various. We have in this country races almost on the verge of the savage state, and we have, on the other hand, large populations marked by a very considerable advance, political and social, and counting among them men of very subtle and developed intellects. It is, of course, obviously impossible to deal with a country in that condition upon any uniform plan in regard to a system of local self-government.

"Therefore, what we proposed was that, laying down a few broad and general principles, those principles should be applied according to the peculiarities and requirements of the different parts of the country in different ways, so as to meet those requirements and to suit those peculiarities; and we especially and clearly pointed out that we thought it was very desirable that the mode in which the principles of that Resolution were to be carried out should be varied, not only from province to province, but in the different parts of each province itself; because we wanted to make trial of various methods of procedure, various modes of composing the local boards and electing and controlling them, in order that, after experience, we might learn in the course of time what were the best methods of dealing with these matters, and what might be the system generally applicable at all events to the great divisions of the country. Now, with regard to the Central Provinces, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite has said, we deal with a part of the country to a certain extent backward; speaking broadly, as compared with other parts of India—such as Bengal, Bombay, and elsewhere—it may be said to be a somewhat backward district. Consequently, you must so frame your measure as to suit the condition of such a district, and to meet the wants and circumstances of a population by no means far advanced in the social scale. And, besides that, there are in the Central Provinces certain districts—in point of area, I believe, there are very considerable districts—inhabited by a population which may be almost described to be in the savage state. Of course in districts of that description no system of local self-government can be introduced; nobody ever thought of introducing it; it would be a very long time indeed before any measure of the kind could be introduced in parts of the country like that; and, therefore, the principle on which the Bill has gone is to leave to the Chief Commissioner the power of applying this Bill to such portions of the country as he thinks fit to receive it. Those portions of the country inhabited by specially backward populations will, of course, be omitted from the operation of the Bill; and, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite has pointed out, we have in Mr. Morris a gentleman so thoroughly acquainted with all the circumstances of the province which he has ruled for a long period with so much advantage to the public service, that we can fully trust him to apply this Bill in a cautious, wise and discreet spirit.

"There is one feature of this Bill to which I attach considerable importance; and it is that an effort is to be made to found the new local institutions which will spring up under it as much as possible upon the indigenous Native institutions of the country. The mukaddams or headmen of the villages are to form the basis of the local boards and councils, and I think it very desirable that here, as elsewhere, where there still may remain indigenous institutions of local self-government, that they should be made use of to the utmost possible extent; because what we want to establish is, not a system founded on English ideas or English ways, but a system consonant with the wants, habits and even the prejudices of the Native population.

"Now, allusion has been made by my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite to the remarks made upon this Bill by those who have seen it in the stage in which it now is. Those remarks contain only the criticisms of officials; but the Bill will now be published, and we shall have the advantage, before it becomes law, of receiving such observations upon it as the public of the Central Provinces may favour us with. I am happy to say that the Bill as now drawn has received the cordial support of Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Morris' Secretary, in writing to the Government of India in respect to this measure, stated :—

"In the first place, then, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner cordially accepts the principles on which this Bill is based, and heartily concurs in the desire of the Government of India to do all that can be done to extend self-government 'as an instrument of political and popular education'. This is a subject in which he has taken considerable interest in the past, although the sphere of operation has been very limited."

"And then the letter concludes with these words :—

"The Government of India may rest assured that should such a measure as this Bill become law, it will be patiently and carefully, but also boldly and loyally, applied; and the Chief Commissioner is persuaded that he will have the cordial co-operation of all local officers in carrying out the aims of Government."

"You could not have stronger expressions of approval on the part of an officer than those contained in that letter from Mr. Morris, and I myself—and I am sure my hon'ble colleagues also—are very much gratified to find that our proposals do receive the cordial approval of a man of such long experience, and so well known as an able administrator, as Mr. Morris; for what he approves of is not likely to be fraught with those dangers which, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite says, some people are of opinion that the policy of the Government in this respect is likely to produce. It must also be borne in mind that Mr. Morris is especially qualified to speak on this subject, because he has done more perhaps than any other head of a Local Government in India to introduce into his province some portions of a general scheme of local self-government long before this question was taken up by the Government of India. We have heard a great deal to-day about the backward condition of the Central Provinces. Well, my hon'ble and gallant friend near me (Sir Donald Stuart) remarked when that expression was used—'but I have understood that in the matter of primary education the Central Provinces stand almost at the head of the provinces of India.'"

"There is a great deal of truth in that remark; and so it has been in the matter of local self-government, so far as the principle of election is concerned; and therefore Mr. Morris knows very well from experience what he is talking about when he gives his sanction to the policy of the Government of India in this respect; and I think we may rely upon it with the most perfect satisfaction that the Bill when it becomes law will be applied by Mr. Morris in the spirit in which he says he will apply it, and which is precisely the spirit in which the Government of India wishes this measure of local self-government to be applied, not only in the Central Provinces, but throughout the country generally—that is, patiently and carefully, but also boldly and loyally."

"I do not think I need add anything more to what I have said about this measure; but I am very anxious to make it clear that the fact that it is the first Bill of this kind which has been brought before this Council is due to exceptional circumstances; that it is a Bill intended for the Central Provinces, and for the Central Provinces only; and that, while it fully embodies the principles of the Resolution of the 18th of May, we do not in any way require other Local Governments to adopt its special provisions for themselves."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA;
The 2nd November, 1882. }

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st NOVEMBER 1882.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 22nd)		
Bellary	·28 (average of two stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average.
Kurnool	·88 (average of seven stations).	Standing wet crops withering in parts from insufficiency of water-supply; harvest early dry crops, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops dry and sugarcane thriving; rain wanted in one taluka; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna	·85 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops, paddy requires rain in two taluks; harvest paddy and <i>cholum</i> below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; water 3·20 feet over <i>anicut</i> .
Chingleput (Madras)	5·20 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield below average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore	·91 (average of four- teen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains, yield average; fever, cattle disease, and cholera in parts.
Tanjore	4·46 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good, harvest paddy and dry crops, outturn below average.
Madura	1·90 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar	1·38 (average of four- teen stations).	Standing crops good; fever, small-pox, and cholera slight in parts.
Travancore	·05	Agricultural operations progressing; fever continues. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain at Ganjam; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 22nd)		
Kurrachee . . . . .	. . . . .	River at Kotri on 17th, 6 feet 2 inches against 6 feet on same date last year; fever in all talukas; cattle disease in Ghorabari taluka; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 24, 36, and 38, in Sehwan 32, 48, and 56, in Jati 20, 40, and 44, and in Sakro 16, 36, and 48 pounds per rupee respectively.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmedabad		<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue; other crops healthy; fever in Dholka, Viramgaum, Gogo, and Parantej; cattle disease ceased in Sanand; one death from cholera in the city; <i>bajri</i> 34 and wheat 29 pounds per rupee.
Baroda		<i>Kharif</i> harvesting and <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; slight cholera in Amreli; <i>bajri</i> 32½ and rice common 24½ pounds per rupee.
Surat		Standing crops healthy; <i>jowari</i> 41½ and <i>nagli</i> 60 pounds per rupee.
Nasik		Locusts still lingering in Kalwan, Peint, and Igatpuri; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 26½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 15th and 19th, 2° cool on 18th, 2° warm on 20th, and <i>nil</i> on all other days; vapour in air in defect of normal on 15th, afterwards normal; wind normal.
Poona		<i>Rabi</i> sowings completed; locusts disappearing; <i>bajri</i> 43 and <i>jowari</i> 56 pounds per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 39 and <i>jowari</i> 48 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar		Rain badly wanted; <i>rabi</i> crops generally good, except in some parts where they are withering; cholera at Patoda in Jamkhed; some locusts only in Kopergaon; <i>bajri</i> maximum 66 pounds per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 45 pounds in Sangamner; <i>jowari</i> maximum 93 pounds per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 45 pounds in Sangamner.
Sholapore		Crops suffering for want of rain; <i>jowari</i> 70 pounds 27 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 57 pounds 3 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar		Harvesting of early and sowing of late crops in progress; slight cattle disease in 4 talukas; cholera in 6 villages of Navalgand, and 3 of Ron; 19 cases fatal of 55 in Navalgand, and 4 out of 14 in Ron; rice minimum 20 and <i>jowari</i> 56 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar 31 Kumpta 20	Total rainfall 11.8.44; rice harvest completed in 3 talukas, continues in others; <i>rabi</i> harvest in 2 talukas; preparing ground for second crop in Karwar; sugarcane and garden produce healthy; small-pox subsiding; cattle disease in 3 talukas and fever in 2; common rice in Karwar 11 seers per rupee, in district average 13½ seers per rupee; weather fair.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health fair; cholera continues in 2 villages of Navanagar, disappeared from Junagad and Rajkot talukas; fever in Porbunder and Bagasra; <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>jowari</i> 34 pounds per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> completed in some districts and still in progress in the rest; <i>rabi</i> crop suffering for want of rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Kaladgi, and Belgaum; elsewhere good; locusts in parts of Nasik, Satara and Colaba; fever and cattle disease in some districts; slight cholera and small-pox in a few.		
Bengal—(Nov. 21st)		
Chittagong	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool and pleasant; prospects of crops good; early <i>amun</i> being harvested in places; cattle disease and fever not yet ceased.
Dacca	<i>Nil</i>	Winter crops being sown; harvesting of early winter rice commenced; main crop promises very well; sugarcane being cut.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of late rice and sugarcane continue satisfactory; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health good; fever said to be prevalent in Baraset, and an outbreak of cholera in Barrackpore sub-division.
Moorshedabad		<i>Amun</i> ripening and in some places ripe and about to be cut; except fever here and there, health of district generally good.
Rajshahye	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops fair; fever prevalent; cholera in several thanas.
Burdwan	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops generally fair; a good deal of fever prevalent.
Rungpore	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Bhagalpur	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Aghani</i> harvest begun in the Sadr sub-division and about to commence elsewhere; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; prospects of crops good; fever prevalent in Muddehpoora and Soopole.
Purneah	<i>Nil</i>	Late rice being reaped, outturn moderate; winter crops nearly all sown; fever very prevalent.
Patna	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing; paddy being reaped in Behar sub-division; poppy, wheat, and barley coming on; fever prevalent in some parts of Behar; public health good.
Durbhunga	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good; rice prospects fair; public health fair; prices stationary.
Hazaribagh	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and cool; prospects of crops favourable; prices stationary; cattle disease reported; general health good.
Cuttack	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of early <i>sarad</i> commenced; late <i>sarad</i> flowering; <i>rabi</i> progressing well; public health good; cattle disease reported from the interior.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain fell during the week; cold weather appears to have set in in all parts of these provinces; earlier sorts of <i>amun</i> rice being reaped in several places, and the crop is expected on an average to be a fair one; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing with vigour, and prospects everywhere promising; prospects of sugarcane also very favourable; prevalence of fever reported from several districts, and cases of cholera from a few only.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 21st)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> sowings finished; no sickness among men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 22nd)	No rain	Health good; all crops doing well; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 20th)	• • • •	Weather clear; crops promising; health good; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)	• • • •	Harvesting of <i>khari</i> continues; sowing of <i>rabi</i> continues, and the crops germinated are looking well; prices stationary; health generally good; no cattle disease.
Agra („ 21st)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> sowings going on and crops being irrigated; fever abating; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	• • • •	Weather seasonable; prospects good; fever abating.
Meerut („ „)	• • • •	Weather clear; health good; slight cattle disease; prices unaltered.
Kumaun („ „)	• • • •	Weather clear; rain wanted; wheat mostly sown; general health good; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	• • • •	Rain urgently required for <i>rabi</i> sowings in <i>dofasi</i> lands; public health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	• • • •	Prices almost unchanged; crops coming up well; the <i>jarhan</i> harvest has commenced; slight cattle disease prevails; cholera is now confined to a few villages in Kanda tahsil.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> has germinated, and so far prospects are favourable; general health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Irrigation going on; prospects good; fever decreasing; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ „)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> sowings almost completed; crops flourishing; health good; prices steady.
Farukhabad (Nov. 21st)	• • • •	Prospects fair; prices steady; fever much abated.
General Remarks. —No rain during the week; more rain wanted in Lucknow and Almorah; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed in eastern and progressing in western districts; general health good and prices steady; slight cattle disease in Kumaon, Meerut, and Partabgarh.		
Punjab—(Nov. 21st)		
Delhi • • • •	No rain	Health good; prices fluctuating; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress.
Hissar • • • •	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; <i>khari</i> nearly gathered.
Umballa • • • •	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; <i>rabi</i> sowings finished.
Jullundur • • • •	No rain	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar • • • •	No rain	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore • • • •	No rain	Health good; prices steady; harvest prospects good.
Ferozepore • • • •	No rain	Health good; prices steady; <i>khari</i> prospects good.
Sialkot • • • •	• • • •	Health good; slight fall in prices; harvest prospects good.
Rawalpindi • • • •	No rain	Weather seasonable; fever prevalent; prices steady; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing.
Peshawar • • • •	• • • •	Rain wanted; fever decreasing; prices falling.
Mooltan • • • •	No rain	Health improving; prices steady.
Dera-Ismail-Khan • • • •	No rain	Fever still prevalent; prices steady; crop prospects good.
General Remarks. —The health of the Province and prospects of crops are generally good.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 22nd)	• • • •	Days warm, mornings and evenings cool; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; public health good.
Jubbulpore („ 21st)	• • • •	Weather cool; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 20th)	• • • •	<i>Rabi</i> crops progressing favourably, but a little rain is required; fever prevailing; prices steady.
Seoni („ 21st)	• • • •	Weather clear and cool; fever lessening, though very severe; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	• • • •	Weather cool and clear; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; fever prevalent, wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ „)	• • • •	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; small-pox reported; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 18th)	• • • •	Weather clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; early sown wheat and gram almost destroyed by recent rain; fever and cough prevalent; rice 38 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur („ 16th)	• • • •	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; fever continues; rice 56 seers per rupee.
General Remarks. —Days warm, mornings and evenings cool; prospects of crops favourable; fever still reported from most districts; prices stationary.		
British Burma—		
Akyab (Nov. 18th)	Nil	Total rainfall 201·64 inches; public health in town good; 25 deaths from cholera in the districts; the disease still continues in one township; cattle disease prevalent in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon • • • •	Nil	Total rainfall 101·55; one death from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein • • • •	0·65	Total rainfall 125·62; public health good; slight cattle disease in one township; reports regarding crops favourable.
Prome • • • •	Nil	Total rainfall 50·06; one death from cholera in town; otherwise public health good; crop prospects fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—contd.		
Amherst (Moulmein)	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 202·90; five cases of cholera reported from the district, otherwise public health good; 68 deaths of cattle in one township; crops healthy; early paddy being reaped.
Toungoo	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 90·88; 7 deaths from cholera reported in one township; otherwise public health good.
Assam—		<i>General Remarks.</i> —A little cholera in Akyab and Henzada, otherwise public health good; crop prospects good elsewhere.
Gauhati (Nov. 21st)	No rain	Weather seasonable; mornings and nights foggy; prospects of crops and public health good.
Sylhet (" ")		Harvesting <i>amun</i> crops commenced; cultivation for cold-weather crops commenced; public health generally good.
Cachar (" 22nd)	<i>Nil</i>	Cold weather has set in; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops commenced; sowing of winter crops finished; common rice 24½ seers per rupee; 9 cases of cholera reported from Sadr and 4 from Haila Kandi.
Dibrugarh (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; cattle disease still prevalent; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Nov. 22nd)	·73	Crops in a thriving condition; prospects fair.
Mysore	·43	
Mercara	·78	Rice crop thriving; coffee ripening, picking has commenced in some parts; north-east winds continue; fever still prevalent.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Crops generally in good condition; rain was general throughout the Mysore State; a break in the weather is needed for harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crop; sowing operations in active progress; prospects fair, though the water-supply in tanks in some districts is below the average; public health good; prices unaltered.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
(Nov. 22nd)		
Amraoti		Cotton picking progressing; <i>kharif</i> crops ready for harvesting; <i>rabi</i> good; prices—wheat 16, <i>jowari</i> 28 seers per rupee.
Akola		Prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops favourable; <i>rabi</i> in good condition.
Hyderabad		Reaping of <i>kharif</i> crops nearly concluded; reaping of <i>abi</i> crops commenced; standing crops thriving; cholera has broken out in some places; prices—wheat 17, common rice 10½, white <i>jowari</i> 28½, yellow <i>jowari</i> , 35½, and <i>tur</i> 27½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(Nov. 22nd)		
Indore		Health good; weather cool; prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior)		Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna		Health and prospects good.
Neemuch		Weather seasonable; crops and public health good.
Goona		Crops good; health fair; wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Bhopal		Health and prospects good.
Agar		Health and prospects good.
Nowgong		Prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Manpur		Wheat and gram crops doing well; sowing of opium commenced.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 22nd)		Cold; seasonable weather; fever abating.
Sirohi (" 19th)		Tanks, wells, and health good; crops cut; weather pleasantly cool.
Marwar (" 17th)		About 1½ months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; <i>rabi</i> crops sown and in good condition; <i>kharif</i> being harvested; gold increasing; prices stationary.
Meywar (" 18th)		Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops sown; weather cold; heavy dews.
Harowti (" ")		Crops progressing favourably; opium fields being prepared; health good.
Jhallawar (" 16th)		Weather continues seasonable.
Ajmere (" 21st)		<i>Rabi</i> area sown in excess of average of year; health good.
Jeypore		No report received.
Ulwur (Nov. 21st)		<i>Rabi</i> sowing continues; health good; prices steady.
Nepal—		
Khatmandu (Nov. 16th)	<i>Nil</i>	Fine weather; the rice harvest is good throughout the country.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLI of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH OCTOBER 1881.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH OCTOBER 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 15TH OCTOBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 14TH OCTOBER 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
14th Oct. 1882	<i>Guaranteed.</i>												
	Eastern Bengal . . .	172	R 1,69,432	R 985	172	R 1,79,973	R 1,046	R 29,36,378	R 603	R 30,56,990	R 630	R 1,20,612	...
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	75,600	138	547	81,069	148	25,51,862	165	25,93,335	168	41,473	...
14th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	2,03,916	302	676	1,82,018	269	47,66,494	249	49,93,811	262	2,27,317	...
14th ditto	Madras . . .	858	2,50,584	292	861	1,11,554	130	34,61,058	142	38,03,361	157	3,42,303	...
14th ditto	South Indian . . .	655	73,577	112	655	63,617	97	20,93,584	113	20,87,608	113	...	5,976
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,439	5,27,821	367	1,458	4,66,040	320	1,63,78,544	400	1,65,93,948	406	2,15,404	...
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	444	1,62,176	365	461	1,50,168	326	49,96,048	398	52,17,639	402	2,21,591	...
	TOTAL	4,791	14,63,106	305	4,830	12,34,439	256	3,71,83,968	274	3,83,46,692	282	11,62,724	...
14th Oct. 1882	<i>State.</i>												
	East Indian . . .	1,504	7,17,149	477	1,507	8,68,548	576	2,28,62,967	537	2,30,78,296	544	2,15,329	...
14th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	2,346	84	33	2,970	90	79,823	100	1,04,543	120	24,720	...
14th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,152	43	27	1,485	55	33,860	44	36,927	48	3,067	...
14th ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	37,463	161	230	47,400	206	8,97,846	137	10,49,253	161	1,51,407	...
14th ditto	Tirhoot . . .	75	8,628	115	75	10,505	140	2,95,567	132	3,38,911	148	43,344	...
14th ditto	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,236	162	57	17,350	304	2,69,305	167	2,64,627	165	...	4,678
21st ditto	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,503	86	29	1,902	66	74,668	91	63,922	78	...	10,746
21st ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad . . .	86	5,982	69	87	4,803	55	1,48,058	60	1,76,189	71	23,131	...
21st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . . .	12	515	43	12	711	59	20,771	61	23,904	71	3,133	...
14th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,016	2,33,893	230	1,116	1,81,922	163	44,96,820	156	53,28,091	169	8,31,271	...
14th ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	6,871	153	45	9,400	209	2,55,450	200	2,78,054	219	22,604	...
14th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	53	4,495	85	98	4,206	43	1,49,320	91	2,74,815	99	1,25,495	...
14th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	19,891	124	161	20,632	128	7,05,826	155	7,15,764	158	9,938	...
14th ditto	Sindia . . .	75	7,701	103	75	4,786	64	1,55,499	73	1,61,227	76	5,728	...
14th ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	363	77,158	213	409	54,546	133	15,37,891	149	15,13,492	134	...	24,399
14th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,44,319	219	650	1,08,109	166	26,14,948	140	22,97,644	123	...	3,17,304
21st ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	...	...	...	23	1,204	52	...	...	36,654	57	36,654	...
21st ditto	Kannia Dharla Tramway . . .	20	1,776	89	32	1,769	55	(a) 15,953	57	42,259	47	26,306	...
	TOTAL	2,940	5,63,929	192	3,159	4,73,700	150	1,17,51,605	141	1,27,06,276	143	9,54,671	...
21st Oct. 1882	<i>Native States.</i>												
	Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	193	13,176	68	193	10,836	56	3,58,708	79	4,72,890	87	1,14,182	...
21st ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	16,910	140	121	18,753	155	4,26,524	125	4,71,179	138	44,655	...
7th ditto	Mysore . . .	58	3,055	53	...	...	...	(c) 74,765	47	(d) 1,43,661	61	68,896	...
4th ditto	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	845	44	...	...	(e) 9,262	30	9,262	...
	TOTAL	372	33,171	89	333	30,434	91	8,59,997	90	10,96,992	92	2,36,995	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,607	27,77,355	289	9,829	26,07,121	265	7,26,58,537	268	7,52,28,256	270	25,69,719	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,62,16,373	133	3,67,86,294	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,64,42,164	135	3,84,41,962	138	19,99,798	...

(a) Total receipts from 9th July to 15th October 1881.

(b) Return not received.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th October 1881.

(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th October 1882.

(e) Total receipts from 24th June to 14th October 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 14th November 1882.

B

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER RU

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus</i> <i>Sorghum</i> .			Bulrush Millet (Jowar), <i>Holcus</i> <i>Sorghum</i> .		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	13 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	19 6	19 8	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatnam	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 3	11 5	11 5	12 6	21 10	21 10	...	31 11	31 11	11 24
	Godavery	12 10	11 11	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 6	18 0	18 0	16 14	28 13	30 11	25 10	...	...	...
	Kistna	13 11	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	15 11	16 3	15 2	16 5	16 13	16 5	25 11	25 0	28 2	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	11 11	12 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	13 14	17 0	17 0	...	28 13	28 13	26 14	24 6	...	24
	Cuddapah	15 6	14 5	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 13	12 6	13 11	14 8	12 14	31 10	30 2	10 33	5 37	11 30	...
	Anantapur	12 8	13 6	10 10	...	...	...	11 13	12 13	12 13	13 0	14 0	14 0	30 14	31 14	29 14	14 18	13 17	...
	Tellicherry	19 3	19 3	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	13 8	13 8	12 6	37 24	33 9	230	2 26	5 23	...
	Kurnool	12 11	12 11	11 6	...	...	...	10 5	11 0	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	35 10	34 14	32 2	8 20	10 26	...
	Madras	10 13	10 13	10 2	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	12 14	14 5	14 5	14 2	23 0	23 0	23 0	0 25	0 25	0 25
	Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 3	14 5	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 6	15 14	15 6	17 5	16 14	29 23	24 10	30 14	26 6	29 11	...
	South Arcot	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 14	17 8	17 2	14 6	30 33	30 33	33 5	6 37	0 29	...
	Tanjore	9 14	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	16 3	15 13	12 14	20 14	20 14	19 3	36 10	33 6	35 0	10 37	11 34	...
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	10 10	...	...	...	14 6	14 13	13 5	14 14	15 3	14 8	28 0	23 0	29 6	3 25	6 30	...
	Madurai	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	...	15 10	16 0	...	35 10	35 10	...	32 5	32 5	...
	Tinnevely	8 0	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	11 2	19 3	19 3	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coinbatore	11 8	10 11	12 5	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	14 14	14 14	14 8	27 0	26 2	23 1	5 33	6 29	10 35
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	10 6	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 0	23 2	23 2	19 3	2 21	0 15	...
	Salem	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 3	32 13	32 13	26 8	29 8	...
	South Canara	8 3	8 10	8 13	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 11	9 13	10 3	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 6	9 6	11 8	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 6	15 0	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10 0	10 0	10 9	18 0	18 0	21 12	8 9	8 13	8 15	14 6	14 7	14 0	20 0	20 0	0 26	1 16	3 17	10 17
	Ahmedabad	14 0	14 0	15 8	...	...	23 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	0 23	0 19	0 17	0 20
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	13 14	22 14	22 14	26 10	10 0	10 0	9 2	16 0	16 0	4 9	20 0	20 0	0 16	13 16	13 17	...
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	7 11	7 11	12 4	8 3	8 3	6 13	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 9	15 9	13 14	14 14	14 18	...
	Broach	12 9	13 5	15 3	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	8 14	13 5	12 9	12 4	18 13	16 9	20 0	0 15	4 15	4 17
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 13	16 9	20 0	0 15	4 15	4 17
	Colaba (Alibag)	9 0	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	15 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	15 14	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	10 15	18 11	18 11	11 34	0 16	3 15	5 27
	Nasik	14 4	14 4	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	13 4	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	10 4	9 11	8 9	11 10	12 0	10 9	23 0	27 6	43 12	12 22	8 34	...
	Poona	12 10	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 9	12 4	12 4	11 4	26 2	26 2	32 10	11 20	11 21	...
	Sholapur	12 11	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	11 1	10 7	10 15	12 4	11 5	12 4	34 8	30 10	41 6	2 23	8 26	14 35
	Koladgi (Bagalkot)	23 0	23 0	17 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	6 12	6 12	7 14	9 0	5 14	10 14	39 0	42 0	25 0	0 35	0 37	0 35
	Satara	12 1	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	14 29	4 21	11 22
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	15 3	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	30 0	28 0	7 24	10 27	0 27	8 33
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	32 0	33 0	0 17	0 24	0 23	0 14
	Latipuri	11 14	9 4	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	15 9	15 9	15 9	18 3	18 3	320	13 14	11 14	11 17
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	0 18	0	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	0 32	0 16	0 16	0 24
BENGAL.	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	3 9	5 9	5 9	5 8
	Asirgarh	14 2	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 0	11 5	12 0	12 0	26 4	24 7	43 0	2 23	0 23	0 30
	Baroda	10 8	10 5	10 5	15 5	14 6	16 0	9 6	9 10	8 0	12 6	12 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diss	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 11	8 11	8 6	17 8	17 8	8 21	10 19	0 19	0 21
	Nimach	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	17 8	22 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	0 27	0 18	0 18	0 20
	Nasirabad	17 4	16 8	17 8	25 2	25 2	25 7	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	0 29	0 17	0 17	0 19
	Rajkot	15 5	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 4	11 0	10 4	18 10	16 6	0 27	0 16	5 13	4 23
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	11 4	11 4	9 5	20 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	37 4	36 8	8 25	0 29	0
	Kutchi	12 10	12 5	10 5	20 0	21 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	0 24	0 18	0 20	0 20
	Indurabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	35 0	33 0	0 26	0 26	0 26	0 24
	Shikarpur	13 2	13 6	12 4	24 14	24 8	18 0	13 0	12 8	10 10	19 5	18 15	20 0	29 2	29 0	0 27	0 27	4 27	2 35
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	12 8	28 8	29 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 8	19 0	14 0	32 8	30 8	0 23	8 23	8 23	0
	Indur and Parkar (Umarkot)	16 13	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 15	15 1	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	12 24
	Western Districts.																		
	Burawan	13 4	13 4	13 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	22 0	26 4	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancorah	14 8	13 5	14 8	17 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	35 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	13 4	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoochly	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 15 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Baneegunge 14-3 seers.
 * Retail prices of salt at Raipore 12 seers, Meja, Bishenpore, Sonamukhy and Kotulpore 13 seers, and Ouda 16 seers.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1882.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

* Common wholesale, † Common retail sale 48 seers, ‡ In common use.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), <i>Pennisetia Spicata</i> .		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
BENGAL—continued.	<i>Central Districts.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Calcutta	13 11	13 5	14 0	20 0	24 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5d	13 5	13 5	21 4	20 0	32 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	...
	Nuddea	13 5d	13 5	16 0	24 10	24 10	32 0	15 4	15 4	14 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	10 0g	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 12	21 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorsheadabad	16 0h	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	15 0	14 6	16 0	22 0	21 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diunepore	14 4i	13 4	14 0	14 8	14 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	25 8	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	14 4j	{ 13 8 to 14 4 }	17 4	32 0	32 0	45 0	{ 13 8 to 15 0 }	16 13d	18 0	{ 21 0 to 28 12 }	{ 30 0 to 32 8 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	16 0h	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	15 12	18 0	18 12	26 4	26 4	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 0l	17 4	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	12 0	22 8	22 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0m	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0n	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																		
	Dacca	14 5o	13 12	13 5	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 10	22 10	22 10	25 0	26 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farreedpore	20 0p	20 0	21 0	37 8	37 0	33 0	20 0	20 8	8 0	21 4	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	13 0r	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	24 0	27 8	27 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 8s	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	17 8	19 4	25 0	27 4	27 12	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0t	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nonkhilly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Behar.</i>																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 8v	18 0	20 0	23 8	23 8	37 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	{ 16 0w to 18 0 }	{ 16 8 to 18 0 }	{ 16 0 to 18 0 }	26 0	26 0	31 8	{ 17 8 to 18 0 }	17 0	{ 20 0 to 18 0 }	{ 19 0 to 19 0 }	{ 19 0 to 19 0 }	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhanga	15 0x	14 0	16 8	28 0	30 0	35 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0y	16 0	24 0	30 0	40 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran	16 0z	16 8	17 0	30 0	28 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	38 0	35 0	39 0	...	...	...
	Chumpran	16 0z	17 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	16 13z	17 13	16 12	31 8	36 12	42 0	14 11	15 12	15 12	16 12	17 13	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	13 14z	15 2	13 14	27 12	35 5	37 14	18 15	17 11	16 6	21 7	19 9	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	14 0z	14 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0z	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Orissa.</i>																		
	Cuttack	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	26 4	26 4	24 15*	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	12 8z	9 0	12 8	...	...	...	22 8	19 0	20 0	27 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0z	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	25 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CHOTA NAGPORE.</i>																		
	<i>South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																		
	Hazaribagh	14 0z	13 0	18 0	...	17 0	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	48 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0z	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	30 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 26-4 to 31-8 seers per rupee.

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Basirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barrapore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooشته and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10-4 seers, Choadaaga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 10-10 seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Laibagh 11 seers, and Jungpore and Kandi 11-8 seers.

i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raigunge 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.

j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Beaulah 12-12 seers and Nattore 12 seers.

k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.

l Retail price of salt at Seragunge sub-division is 12 seers per rupee.

m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurecong 8 seers and Silligori 10-1 seers.

n Retail price of salt in the sub-divisions of Manickgunge 12 seers, Mooshegunge 10 seers 5d chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers per rupee.

o Retail price of salt at Seragunge sub-division is 12 seers per rupee. Gostundo and Bhanga 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patnakhali 10-8 seers, Perozopore 11 seers, and Bhoia 9 seers.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Aitua and Jamalpore 12 seers, and Netrokona 12-6 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1882—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Cesser Millets, Rari, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraioo, Murh- wa, Naglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Retail.			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.				
									Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.							
Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Central Districts.						
...	21 5 21 5 26 14	90 0 90 0 90 0	2 10 0 2 10 0	...	14 9 14 9 10 0	Calcutta	
...	17 8 21 4 22 8	100 0 90 0 100 0	3 0 0 3 0 0	...	13 5 13 5 10 0	24-Pergunnahs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 12 18 12 26 0	...	3 0 0 3 0 0	...	11 10 11 10 10 0	Nuddea . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0 12 0	160 0 160 0	3 2 0 3 2 0	...	11 0 11 0	Khoolna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0 16 0 20 0	120 0 120 0	3 0 0 3 0 0	4 4 0	11 8 11 8 8 0	Jessore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22 0 21 14 33 8	120 0 120 0	3 0 0 2 15 0	...	12 0 12 0	Moorshedabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 8 14 0 16 0	160 0 160 0	3 4 0 3 3 6	...	12 0 12 0	Dinapore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21 0 21 19 22 8	240 0 240 0	3 2 0 3 2 0	...	12 12 12 12 9 6	Rajshahye . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 0 15 0 12 0	130 0 130 0	3 5 3 3 5 3	...	11 8 11 8 8 12	Rungpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 0 24 9 16 8	67 8 67 8 67 8	3 2 8 3 1 4	...	12 0 12 0	Bogra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0 18 12 18 12	200 0 200 0	3 0 0 3 0 0	4 2 0	12 0 12 12 9 12	Pubna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 0 8 0 9 0	8 0 9 0	8 0	8 0 9 0 8 0	160 0 160 0	4 8 0 4 8 0	...	8 0 8 0 5 0	Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0 16 0 13 5	128 0 128 0	3 4 0 3 4 0	...	11 0 11 0 9 0	Jalpaiguri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 10 20 0 25 0	101 0 101 0	2 14 0 2 14 0	...	13 5 13 5 10 0	Dacca . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0 12 0 16 0	120 0 120 0	3 2 0 3 2 0	...	12 0 12 0	Furzedpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 0 17 0 20 0	120 0 100 0	3 1 0 2 15 0	...	11 0 13 0 9 0	Backergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 0 17 0 18 0	...	3 2 0 3 2 0	...	13 0 13 0 9 12	Mymensingh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0 18 0 19 0	...	3 2 0 3 2 0	...	12 8 12 8 9 12	Tipperah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0 16 0 17 0	...	2 14 0 2 14 0	...	13 0 13 0 10 0	Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0 16 0 15 0	...	3 2 0 3 2 0	...	10 0 10 0 8 0	Noakholly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	320 0 320 0	4 0 0 4 0 0	...	9 0 9 0 8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 0 14 0 9 0	...	3 4 0 3 4 0	...	11 0 11 0 8 0	Hill Tipperah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27 0 28 0 39 0	130 0 130 0	3 0 0 3 0 0	...	10 8 10 8 9 10	Patna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23 8 22 8 33 0	180 0 180 0	3 2 0 3 4 0	...	12 0 11 8 9 0	Gya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 8 28 0	28 0	...	29 0 28 8 32 0	120 0 100 0	3 1 0 3 1 0	...	12 8 12 8 10 0	Shahabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 0 40 0 40 0	40 0	...	21 0 22 8 25 0	160 0 160 0	3 10 0 3 10 0	...	11 0 11 0 8 12	Durbhunga . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24 0 25 0 30 0	140 0 140 0	3 4 0 3 3 0	4 8 0	12 0 12 0 9 0	Mozufferpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 32 0 32 0	32 0	...	28 0 28 0 30 0	160 0 160 0	3 2 0 3 3 0	...	12 0 11 0 9 0	Saran . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23 0 23 0 36 0	...	3 5 0 3 5 0	...	11 0 11 8 8 8	Chumparan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27 13 27 13 50 1	105 0 126 0	3 1 0 3 1 0	...	12 9 13 1 8 6	Monghyr . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26 8 26 8 32 13	151 8 151 8	2 14 0 2 14 0	...	12 10 12 10 9 7	Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19 0 20 0 23 0	160 0 160 0	3 12 0 3 12 0	...	10 12 10 12 8 0	Purneah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21 0 20 0 22 0	120 0 160 0	3 6 0 3 8 0	...	11 0 11 0 9 0	Maldah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20 0 19 0 24 0	200 0 200 0	3 2 0 3 4 6	...	11 0 11 4 8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 2 21 0 21 0 23 10	160 0 160 0	2 12 0 2 12 0	3 12 0	14 0 14 0 10 0	Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 4 14 0 17 8	120 0 120 0	2 12 0 2 12 0	...	13 4 13 4 11 0	Pooree . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0 13 0 16 0	120 0 128 0	3 2 0 3 2 0	3 12 0	12 3 12 12 9 3	Balasore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	CHOTA NAGPUR.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	South-Western Frontier Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 0 42 0 48 0	48 0	...	18 0 18 4 26 0	240 0 240 0	3 7 6 3 8 0	...	11 0 11 0 8 0	Hazaribagh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 0 30 0 40 0	40 0	...	14 0 15 0 17 0	140 0 120 0	...	3 14 0	10 0 9 0 7 0	Lohardugga . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24 0 24 0 21 0	180 0 180 0	3 12 0 3 12 0	...	9 0 9 0 6 0	Singbhoom . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 0 19 0 21 8	120 0 160 0	3 12 0 3 6 9	...	10 12 10 8 8 8	Manbhoom . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Brahmunberiah 12-3 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.

f Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree 11 seers.

g In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12-4 seers.

h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Nowada 10 seers, Jehanabad 12 seers, and Aurangabad 11-8 seers.

i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 11-12 seers, and Bhabuah 10-12 seers.

j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Madhubani 12 seers and Tajpore 12-3 seers.

k In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

l Retail price of salt in Sewan sub division is 11-12 seers per rupee.

m In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-12 seers per rupee.

n In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Beguserai 12 seers and Jamui 12-5 seers.

o In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Banka 11 seers, Mudshpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kisengunge 10 seers, and Ranigunge in Arrareah sub-division 10 seers per rupee.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kisengunge 10 seers, and Ranigunge in Arrareah sub-division 10 seers per rupee.

r Retail price of salt in Godda sub-division is 11 seers per rupee.

s In Khurda sub-division retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.

t In Bhadrak sub division retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

u Retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers and at Khurrukdaha 12 seers.

v Retail price of salt at Burhabazar and Jhalda 10 seers, and at Govindpore 12 seers.

BENGAL—continued.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																				
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bairush Millet (Cumbao, Baira), Pencilaria Spont.					
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
ASSAM.	Sylhet	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 2	10 0	11 2	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 5	21 5	20 0	25 10	22 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Golpara	22 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dun	18 8	18 8	19 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	13 8	12 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 0			
	Saharanpur	20 15	20 15	19 6	32 4	32 4	37 12	10 12	10 12	7 9	15 1	13 15	14 0	30 1	30 1	32 5	25 13	25 13	27 0			
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	19 4	30 13	30 13	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	14 5	14 5	33 0	33 0	26 6	24 6	26 6	22 0			
	Meerut	18 8	19 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	24 0			
	Bulandshahr	19 12	20 12	20 8	24 0	24 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 5	10 8	25 8	25 8	27 0	24 0	23 0	25 0			
	Aligarh	18 4	18 4	18 0	23 0	23 0	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	21 8			
	Kanun	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	15 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwal	24 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	17 12	18 0	20 0	26 2	27 0	27 0	13 4	11 8	12 15	14 1	13 12	15 12	21 6	21 6	20 0	22 8	22 8	23 8			
	Moradabad	19 1	19 6	20 0	23 2	23 2	25 10	9 6	9 6	8 2	16 4	14 6	15 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	23 12	23 12	23 12			
	Budaun	18 0	17 13	19 8	22 12	22 3	21 10	9 9	9 9	6 0	17 6	17 11	16 3	25 3	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	17 3	16 14	17 8	23 12	21 14	24 6	8 12	8 2	7 8	17 8	15 0	14 6	25 0	25 0	25 0	23 2	23 2	21 4			
	Shahjahanpur	18 12	18 8	19 10	24 4	24 8	25 4	9 4	9 4	8 4	19 12	19 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarai Pergunnahs	21 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra	17 0	17 12	17 12	24 8	25 8	24 0	...	...	7 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 8	24 0	22 0	
	Agra	17 8	17 4	17 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 2	14 0	14 0	13 8	25 0	26 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	19 8			
	Barakhabad	17 4	17 2	17 8	21 11	22 0	24 13	6 13	6 13	6 2	14 14	14 4	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	19 0	18 8	17 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	13 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etawah	19 0	18 8	17 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	27 0	27 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	18 8			
	Etah	19 8	19 8	18 4	24 8	24 8	23 0	8 0	8 11	8 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	19 0	17 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0			
	Jhansi	22 1	21 10	23 14	37 4	30 15	29 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	21 8	20 8	28 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	29 4	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	28 0			
	Cawnpore	18 0	18 0	19 4	28 0	26 0	26 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	15 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	25 0			
	Fatehpur	16 10	16 10	17 8	24 8	24 8	23 0	12 12	12 12	11 4	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	19 0	17 8	19 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	35 0	33 0	23 0	33 0	33 0	27 0			
	Adnanabad	17 6	17 2	17 8	25 0	25 0	27 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	32 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	29 8	26 0			
	Hemirpur	18 9	15 14	18 5	18 0	18 0	20 13	11 4	10 0	11 13	...	...	...	15 0	23 0	27 0	21 15	30 0	23 10
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 0	20 13	29 10	29 10	33 2	7 12	7 12	7 12	15 8	15 8	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	18 14	18 14	21 9	27 0	27 0	46 12	13 8	14 6	15 5	20 11	21 9	25 3	36 0	34 0	34 12	...	...	...
	Basti	18 12	18 8	21 12	28 0	28 0	42 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	19 3	24 6	24 6	33 15	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 12	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	25 0			
	Bennares	16 4	15 11	16 13	24 15	23 9	27 2	11 6	11 6	12 12	17 14	17 14	21 2	26 0	26 0	24 15	25 8	24 15	27 2			
	Ghazipur	19 5	18 0	19 5	27 11	26 6	37 8	10 15	10 15	10 15	15 7	15 7	19 5	25 12	25 12	30 10	23 3	33 0	34 4			
	Balia	16 4	16 8	19 12	25 0	25 0	38 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhit	18 11	18 12	19 12	25 9	27 8	33 0	17 12	16 4	15 0	19 14	18 12	18 8	32 8	32 0	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.	Lucknow	17 3	17 12	18 4	24 8	25 2	26 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 12	16 5	17 0	24 8	24 8	27 0	25 4	24 0	24 8			
	Unao	18 8	18 0	18 4	26 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	33 0	33 0	37 0	27 0	25 0	22 0			
	Bara Banki	17 8	18 0	18 12	25 0	25 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 8	16 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	22 0	20 0	28 0			
	Sitapur	19 8	19 8	21 8	25 0	25 4	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 2	17 4	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	
	Hardoi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	19 0	19 0	20 12	25 0	25 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	16 14	17 2	19 0	26 0	26 12	27 0	11 6	11 0	10 8	17 12	19 6	15 0	34 0	35 0	42 8	...	...	...
	Bharnach	17 0	17 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	38 0	11 8	12 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	52 0	52 0	50 0	13 0	13 0	16 0			
	Gonda	19 14	19 12	23 4	27 12	28 0	41 0	15 12	16 4	16 4	19 2	19 4	20 8	46 10	44 0	63 0	24 0	24 0	31 4			
	Rai Bareilly	19 8	18 12	19 4	27 0	27 8	21 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	18 4	29 8	24 0	29 0	29 8	28 0	...
	Sultanpur	20 8	20 0	21 0	32 8	31 0	31 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...
	Partabgarh	19 4	18 11	20 4	30 0	28 1	31 6	19 6	17 4	18 8	20 13	18 10	20 8	...	...	...	27 10	...	26 0
PUNJAB.	Delhi	20 0	20 0	18 12	26 8	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	23 8	23 0	22 8
	Gurgaon	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	24 0
	Karnal (a)	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0							

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

[illegible]

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1882—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Bagl. S. Ch. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraioo, Murnwa, Nugee), Pami- rum Alsiaecum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale.			Retail.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	36 4	35 4	25 4	85 0	80 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	...	14 6	14 6	11 12	Amritsar				
...	28 0	27 0	20 8	130 0	130 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 8	12 4	Siālkot				
...	31 0	31 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	Gurdāspur (a)				
...	No return received	No return received	No return received	Lahore				
...	39 0	37 8	28 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 4	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	Ferozepore				
...	31 4	28 4	20 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Gujranwāla (a)				
...	24 8	24 4	18 8	85 0	85 0	45 0	14 12	14 8	...	14 8	14 4	12 0	Rāwalpindi				
...	26 0	25 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	...	15 8	15 8	13 8	Jhelum (b)				
...	27 0	25 12	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	Gujrat (a)				
...	23 0	23 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	Shahpūr (c)				
...	24 0	24 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	...	14 4	14 4	12 0	Mooltan				
...	26 8	23 12	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 8	14 12	12 0	Jhang (a)				
...	31 0	31 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Montgomery				
...	20 0	20 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	Muzaffargarh				
...	23 0	22 15	23 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	60 0	58 0	...	56 4	55 0	50 0	Dera Ismail Khan				
...	18 12	18 2	16 5	100 0	100 0	125 0	30 0	31 14	...	27 8	28 2	25 0	Dera Ghāzi Khān				
...	No return received	No return received	No return received	Bannu				
...	20 0	17 10	14 2	96 0	96 0	70 0	58 8	58 8	...	56 0	56 0	41 0	Peshāwar (b)				
...	19 2	20 6	21 11	120 0	120 0	63 0	102 0	96 15	...	87 0	81 0	71 0	Kohāt (b)				
...	17 0	...	15 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	Hāzāra				
...	18 0	18 4	22 0	150 0	150 0	100 0	12 0	10 12	10 0	11 12	10 8	9 12	Nāgpur				
...	22 12	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 12	10 12	9 0	Bhandāra				
...	28 0	27 0	23 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	Chānda				
...	20 8	24 0	20 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 4	10 12	11 8	12 0	10 8	Wardha				
...	30 0	30 0	35 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	Bālaghat				
...	28 0	26 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 10	11 10	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	Jubbulpore				
...	25 0	25 0	37 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	Saugor				
...	31 0	33 0	53 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 12	7 0	9 8	9 8	6 12	Damoh				
...	18 0	16 0	35 0	220 0	220 0	230 0	11 8	11 8	7 0	11 4	11 0	6 12	Seoni				
15 0	15 0	27 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	No return received	No return received	No return received	Mandla				
18 0	18 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	Betūl				
...	21 10	23 10	28 5	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	Chhindwara				
...	26 8	26 0	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	7 8	10 12	10 0	7 4	Hoshangabad				
...	18 10	19 0	26 3	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	10 2	12 12	12 12	9 10	Narsinghpur				
...	29 0	31 0	29 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	9 4	9 0	7 10	8 12	8 8	7 8	Nimār				
...	24 0	24 0	26 0	110 0	110 0	250 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Raipur				
140 0	150 0	160 0	45 0	52 0	56 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	Sambalpur				
...	Bilāspur				
...	Arakan Division.				
...	Akyab				
...	4 0	4 0	4 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	48 0	Northern Arakan				
...	469 11	...	...	28 6	...	469 11	...	...	...	...	...	28 6	Kyaukpoo				
...	Sandoway				
...	19 7	21 1	12 10	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 0	22 10	22 10	50 0	Pegu Division.				
...	Rangoon town and Han-				
...	19 2	12 7	12 7	139 11	139 11	139 11	29 9	29 9	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	thawaddy				
...	Tharrawaddy				
...	Prome				
...	Irrawaddy Division.				
...	13 8	13 8	11 14	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	32 4	Henzada				
...	16 13	14 15	11 3	339 4	241 3	193 0	31 15	31 15	24 8	29 7	29 7	21 3	Bassein				
...	18 7	17 1	13 14	245 0	245 0	245 0	39 6	37 5	44 5	35 7	35 7	39 6	Thonegwa				
...	17 12	23 4	25 6	14 3	18 15	18 15	Thayetnyo				
...	Tenasserim Division.				
...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	32 0	22 12	22 12	28 6	Moulmein town and				
...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Amherst				
...	428 0	428 0	428 0	26 1	26 1	36 8	14 36	14 36	29 3	Tavoy				
...	12 9	12 9	11 5	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	30 12	26 7	18 12	18 12	18 12	Mergui				
...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	32 3	35 6	18 4	18 4	18 14	Toungoo				
...	Shwaygyin				
...	Salween				
...	29 9	17 12	18 0	125 0	125 0	130 0	10 14	10 14	9 9	10 6	10 6	9 2	HYDERABAD AND SINDH DISTRICTS.				
...	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 5	Secunderabad				
...	17 0	18 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bolarum				
...	22 0	21 0	24 0	70 0	70 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Chuddergat				
...	22 0	22 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	Amraoti				
...	16 8	17 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	Akola				
...	22 0	22 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	Ellichpur				
...	25 12	27 0	22 0	250 0	250 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Buldāna				
...	26 2	26 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 2	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	Wūn				
...	Bāsim				

* No wholesale salt sold.

† Annas 2 per viss.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																													
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Pentillaria Spont.														
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.							Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
	Kolar	11 6	11 7	11 4	12 4	12 11	12 7	10 2	10 1	10 10	11 2	11 3	11 10	33 6	32 1				
	Tumkur	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	13 8	13 8	11 0				
	Mysore	12 4	11 4	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	8 10	12 0	12 0	9 1	32 0	25 0	16 0				
	Hassan	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	7 0	12 8	13 0	8 0				
	Shimoga	14 11	13 10	12 10	17 14	16 13	14 11	10 8	11 9	9 3	13 10	13 10	11 5	35 11	33 10	22 1				
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	8 0				
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0				
	Coorg	9 4	9 3	7 14	9 2	8 2	8 14	10 5	10 2	10 14	13 11	14 0	14 3				
	Jeypore	17 2	17 0	15 12	23 0	24 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	8 21	0 20	8 21	0 20	8 21	0 20	8 21	0 20	8 21	0 20				
Kishengurh	18 8	17 8	17 8	27 0	26 0	27 4	9 8	9 0	8 8	11 0	10 0	9 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	22 0	2 21	0 21	4 21	0 21	4 21	0 21	4 21	0 21	4 21	0 21					
Kerrowlee	18 8	18 8	16 0	27 10	27 10	16 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	14 4	14 4	13 8	26 12	26 12	19 12	26 4	26 4	4 18	0 18	4 18	0 18	4 18	0 18	4 18	0 18	4 18					
Uluwar	19 14	20 11	18 2	30 6	31 7	23 5	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	28 10	27 0	22 12	25 12	27 10	19 13	27 10	19 13	27 10	19 13	27 10	19 13	27 10	19 13					
Bharpore (City)	19 3	19 0	17 8	29 8	28 0	21 8	6 12	6 8	6 4	11 0	11 0	7 0	26 4	22 8	21 0	22 8	8 17	8 17	8 17	8 17	8 17	8 17	8 17	8 17	8 17	8 17					
Ajmere	16 0	16 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	0 16	0 19	0 20	0 16	0 19	0 20	0 16	0 19	0 20	0 16	0 19					
Deoli Cantonment	17 7	17 5	19 7	22 9	22 5	25 2	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 4	20 0	20 0	23 0	20 12	20 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJPOOTANA.	Eripura	No return received						
	Sirohee						
	Abu						
	Anand	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 3	14 7	16 6	21 7	20 5	21 14	10 8	10 2	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	21 12	21 14	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	7 8	18 12	17 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh (Meywar Agency)	No return received						
	Murwar (Jodhpore)						
	Bikaner	13 10	13 14	11 0	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boondee	17 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 8	10 10	9 0	29 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotah	17 0	18 4	22 8	14 4	14 0	31 8	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 4	13 4	10 8	23 8	25 0	35 0	0 15	0 15	0 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk	15 9	14 9	18 6	23 0	22 6	21 15	7 0	7 0	7 8	9 8	10 0	9 12	25 1	24 7	23 3	21 9	21 9	4 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalawar	15 6	14 2	21 4	14 12	15 15	27 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13	20 3	19 8	28 4	19 4	17 15	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpore	17 8	16 14	21 0	21 12	21 12	28 12	12 2	11 12	10 4	14 3	14 8	15 0	18 10	18 6	27 0	18 12	18 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholpur	17 15	18 11	16 11	28 4	28 11	20 4	10 2	10 2	9 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	23 10	24 6	19 15	25 2	28 2	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	16 8	16 13	19 10	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	8 0	10 14	12 0	8 10	26 10	28 3	43 10	22 14	22 14	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior	17 4	17 7	16 4	21 0	20 9	19 3	7 13	7 13	6 14	10 1	10 1	10 5	23 5	23 5	19 3	21 11	22 7	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goona	21 0	21 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	10 4	26 0	26 0	40 0	16 8	16 8	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 1	20 5	21 0	32 6	35 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 14	21 0	20 0	34 12	32 8	26 0	28 0	29 14	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1882—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Seser Millets, Ragl, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, &wee, Cheena, Corallo, Turhwa, Niglee), Pan- m Miliacum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.				
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.				Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
9 33 0	24 12	34 13	33 3	35 11	96 0	96 0	84 0	13 4	13 4	10 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	Bangalore			MYSORE.											
0 34 0	26 13	37 10	36 8	39 6	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 1	13 3	13 3	10 13	Kolar														
0 41 0	22 0	45 0	41 0	27 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	Tamkár														
0 24 0	15 6	33 4	30 8	25 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 8	8 4	7 0	8 4	8 0	6 12	Mysore														
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3 34 2	22 5	36 12	31 8	27 5	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Shimoga														
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0 42 0	42 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	Chitaldroog														
5 20 4	22 1	21 5	22 12	23 2	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 2	8 7	...	8 7	8 7	8 1	Coorg			Coorg.											
...	21 0	21 8	18 8	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	Jeypore			RAJPOOTANA.										
...	...	...	25 0	21 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	Kishengurh					
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	17 8	...	...	...	14 2	14 1	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	Kerrowlee								
...	...	...	27 15	27 6	19 14	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 6	15 6	12 8	Ulwur								
...	26 0	24 8	19 0	12 5	12 5	...	11 13	11 13	11 8	Bhartpore (City)													
...	24 0	23 0	23 8	70 0	70 0	60 0	16 10	15 0	15 0	11 0	Ajmere													
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...	No return received	Erinpura													
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...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Hilly Tracts of Meywar													
...	17 3	16 0	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 154	9 154	...	9 124	9 124	8 152	Meywar (Oodeypore)													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	...											
...	...	...	33 12	35 0	37 8	...	...	...	3 11 9	...	...	10 10	11 4	9 6	Banswara (Meywar Agency)						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	Partabgarh (
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
...	...	...	20 4	18 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaner					
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 8	10 8	12 8	12 4	...	Boondee											
...	...	...	26 8	27 8	25 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 4	12 12	...	12 12	12 4	9 4	Kotah											
...	...	...	22 12	22 2	20 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	13 6	12 6	10 13	12 10	11 12	...	Tonk											
...	...	...	21 5	20 8	22 14	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	7 12	10 10	10 10	...	Jhallawar								
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	13 14	11 6	13 12	13 10	...	Shahpoora											
...	...	...	27 4	27 9	18 15	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 11	12 6	12 6	10 1	Dholpur								
...														
...	...	...	18 7	17 12	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 5	12 0	...	12 0	...	6 0	Indore											
...	...	...	24 0	24 10	15 12	109 8	109 8	106 6	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	10 1	Gwalior								
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 10	12 10	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Goona											
...	...	...	33 4	30 14	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 12	11 12	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)											

* Eight pies per bundle.

† Sea Salt.

‡ Earth Salt.

§ Erroneously given as 120 seers in last return.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXAMINATION OF CLERKS FOR CERTAIN OFFICES.

No. 1847.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Fort William, the 24th November 1882.

Read—

Home Department Resolution, No. 31—1298-1308, dated the 31st August 1882, on the subject of the filling up, by a system of competitive examination, of vacancies in the clerical establishments of the Secretariat Offices connected with the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that, in addition to the Offices and Departments specified in paragraph 16 of the Resolution read above, the Resolution will also apply to the undermentioned Offices :—

Office of the Surveyor General of India.	
„ Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.	
„ Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.	
„ Accountant General, Military Department.	
„ Director General of Telegraphs.	
„ Press Commissioner.	

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all the Departments of the Government of India, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

F. C. DAUKES,
for Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th NOVEMBER 1882.

General Remarks.—More or less rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency; standing crops, with a few exceptions, are in good condition; and harvest is progressing. Coorg has had a little rain; the *rabi* harvest here is over, the rice crop is almost ready for cutting, and coffee-picking has commenced in the south.

In Mysore there has been more or less rain in every district, but one; standing crops are thriving.

In the Nizam's Territories and Berar there has been a little rain, and prospects are favourable.

In the Bombay Presidency the harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* have been completed in some districts and are in progress in others; some showers have fallen in the Deccan districts and in Dharwar; rain is wanted in Kaladghi and Belgaum.

In the Central Provinces rain in varying quantities has fallen in most districts, benefiting the *rabi* crops; the harvest of *kharif* crops has begun in a few districts. In Central India and Rajputana prospects are good.

In the Punjab *rabi* sowings have been completed in some parts and are in progress in others. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a little rain occurred in three districts; the *rabi* sowings have been completed, and the young crops generally are doing well; in Lucknow, however, the sowings need rain in some places. In Bengal almost all reporting districts have had a little rain; the harvest of *amun* rice is progressing with fair outturn in some places and very good in others; prospects of *rabi* crops are very favourable everywhere, and sugarcane is very promising. Assam also has had a little rain in all reporting districts; and harvesting of rice has commenced. In British Burma crops are progressing satisfactorily.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 29th)		
Bellary	·87 (average of 7 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool	1·09 (average of 6 stations).	Standing wet crops withering in 5 taluks; dry crops fair; harvest early dry crops, outturn generally fair; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	·55 (average of 6 stations).	Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna	3·30 (average of 10 stations).	Standing crops, paddy affected by blight in parts; harvest paddy and <i>cholum</i> , outturn below average; fever and cattle disease pre- vail; water 2·94 feet over anicut.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Chingleput (Madras)	8.27 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield below average; small-pox and cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore	.30 (average of 9 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	9.61 (average of 13 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	1.57 (average of 10 stations).	Standing crops generally fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar	.75 (average of 12 stations).	Standing crops good.
Travancore	1.45	Standing crops good; fever continues. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 29th)		
Kurrachee		River at Kotri on 23rd 5 feet 7 inches, one inch higher than on same date last year; fever in all talukas; cattle disease in two talukas, but to no great extent; prospects of <i>khari</i> crop of 1882-83, area 1,700 acres in excess of last year, average realization 10½ annas in the rupee, deficient outturn due to floods; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 25, 36, and 39, in Manjhand 26, 36, and 56, in Ghorabari 20, 44, and 44, and in Sajwal 22, 36, and 46 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad		Thrashing of <i>khari</i> crops still continues; cotton picking in progress; <i>rabi</i> crops flourishing; cold daily increasing; small-pox continues in Hyderabad and Manshabro; cattle disease in two talukas, and fever general throughout; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 42, <i>jowari</i> 46, red rice 32, and white rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad		<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue; other crops healthy; fever in Viramgaum, Gogo, and Parantej; wheat 29 and <i>bajri</i> 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda		Harvesting of <i>khari</i> in progress; sowings of <i>rabi</i> completed; standing crops in good condition; slight cholera still continues in the Amreli taluka; cattle disease in the Kari and Sidhpur talukas; <i>bajri</i> 32½ and common rice 24½ pounds per rupee.
Surat		Standing crops healthy; <i>jowari</i> 40 pounds and <i>nagli</i> 58 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Slight showers of rain	Weather cloudy and muggy; wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 23½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	.03 on 27th and 28th	Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 22nd, 3° cool from 23rd to 25th and then gradually rose to 1° cool on 28th; vapour in air in defect of normal from 22nd to 26th, afterwards in excess of normal; wind normal; thunder and distant lightning on 28th.
Poona	Rain in all talukas, about 2.0 on 27th at Poona.	Rainfall beneficial to <i>rabi</i> ; <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 55 pounds per rupee, in Poona, <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>jowari</i> 48 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Nagar36 Karjat20 Sheogaon42 Newasa25 Rahuri15 Shrigonda09 Sangamner08	No rain in rest of the talukas; more still wanted throughout the districts; locusts disappeared; cholera subsided in Jamkhed taluka; <i>bajri</i> maximum 66 pounds per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 41 in Sheogaon; <i>jowari</i> maximum 93 pounds per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 44 pounds in Akola.
Sholapur	Sholapur52 Madha38	Total rainfall 30.60 in Sholapur; this timely rainfall will probably improve the crops; <i>jowari</i> 65 pounds 6 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 54 pounds 6 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain in all talukas except Ranibennur and Kod. Heavy in Dharwar and slight in others.	Rainfall beneficial to late crops; early crops being harvested; sowing of late crops completed; cotton crop good; slight fever in Mugud and Mundargi; cholera continues in Navalgand and Ron; 24 deaths in Navalgand and 9 in Ron; slight cattle disease in 3 talukas; rice minimum 22 and <i>jowari</i> 54 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar28 Kumpta68	Rice harvest continues in 5 talukas; <i>rabi</i> in two; preparing ground for second crop in two talukas; garden produce healthy; fever and cattle disease in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 11 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather cloudy with light showers.
Rajkot		Weather cold; general health good; fever decreasing; <i>bajri</i> 25 and <i>jowari</i> 35 pounds per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvesting of <i>khari</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> completed in some districts and in progress in others; rain in the Deccan districts and in Dharwar, wanted in Kaladgi and Belgaum; fever and cattle disease in some districts; slight cholera and small-pox in a few.
Bengal—(Nov. 28th)		
Chittagong	A few drops	Weather seasonable till 24th, since which cloudy, with south-westerly wind; prospects of crops good; prices steady; cattle disease in thana Chakaria; general health good.
Dacca	.05	Late rice harvest commencing; prospects promising; winter crops still being sown; sugarcane being cut, outturn good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	.29	Prospects of late rice and sugarcane satisfactory; rice on high lands being harvested; winter crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; public health good; sporadic cholera reported from almost all sub-divisions.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Moorshedabad	<i>Nil</i>	State and prospects of crops favourable; <i>amun</i> being harvested in some places; fever in and about Rangamati, and here and there; elsewhere in a mild form.
Rajshahye	·02	Weather seasonable; winter crops doing well; outturn of rice in Nattore, average, but in higher lands not so good; cholera severe in some thanas.
Burdwan	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops generally fair; fever prevalent.
Itunepore	·10	Weather cloudy and cool; tobacco being planted; other cold-weather crops being sown; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Bhagalpur	·95	Harvesting of rice begun; prospects of crops good; fever abating in Soopole, but still prevalent in Muddehporeah sub-division.
Purneah	·35	Late rice being harvested, outturn moderate; much mortality from fever.
Patna	1·18	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; paddy being cut; public health good.
Durbhunga	·65	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good; rice fair; prices stationary; health good.
Hazaribagh	·30	Weather cold and cloudy; rice harvest continues, outturn seems good; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; health generally good.
Cuttack		Weather cloudy; harvesting of late rice in progress; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —There was a little rain in almost all the reporting districts during the week; harvesting of <i>amun</i> rice progressing; outturn will be only fair in several places, but in Orissa and in parts of Eastern Bengal and Chota-Nagpore it promises to be very good; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops everywhere reported on very favourable; sugarcane crop also very promising, it is being harvested in some districts; prevalence of fever reported from several districts, and of cholera from some.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 28th)	Benares ·60 Chandauli ·40 Gangapur 1·40	Rice being cut in places; rainfall good for <i>rabi</i> crops; no sickness among men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 29th)	Average fall of ·50 in district.	The rain has been most beneficial to rising crops; irrigation stopped; health good; prices stationary; prospects excellent.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)		Weather cloudy yesterday; crops promising; health good; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ „)		Weather cloudy; rain threatening; <i>kharif</i> harvesting almost over, outturn good; prices falling; no cattle disease; health good.
Agra („ 28th)		No rain but clouds during the night; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; standing crops being irrigated; small-pox reported in pargana Fatehabad; general health good, prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather warmer; prospects good; some fever prevalent, but not of a severe type.
Meerut („ „)		Weather clear; health good, but slight cattle disease exists; prices unaltered.
Kumaon („ „)		Weather fair; rain much wanted; typhus fever in some villages, total deaths up to date below 25, otherwise general health good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)		Rain urgently wanted for <i>rabi</i> sowings in <i>do-fasli</i> lands; public health good.
Partabgarh („ „)		Weather has been cloudy for the last few days with occasionally a few drops of rain; <i>rabi</i> crops promising; a fair harvest of rice is being reaped; a few cases of cholera still continue to be daily reported from all tahsils.
Sitapur („ „)		Weather cloudy for three days during week, but no rain; general health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy; crops coming up well; irrigation going on; public health good; prices stationary.
Rae Bareilly (Nov. 27th)	Slight drizzling rain on 25th and 26th.	Sky cloudy; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; irrigation from wells is being carried on; cholera still continues; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 28th)	No rain except slight showers in four parganas.	<i>Rabi</i> sowings completed; crops looking well; health good, prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)		Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; rain needed; weather slightly cloudy.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in three districts; weather cloudy; prices stationary; general health and prospects good; a few cases of typhus fever in Kumaon.
Punjab—(Nov. 28th)		
Delhi		Health and harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Hissar		Health good; prices stationary; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; <i>kharif</i> nearly gathered.
Umballa		Health good; prices stationary.
Jullundur		Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar		Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; prices stationary.
Lahore		Health good; prices fluctuating; harvest prospects satisfactory.
Ferozepore		Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot		Health good; prices stationary; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue.
Rawalpindi		Seasonal fever prevailing; prices stationary; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—contd.		
Peshawar . . . . .	. . . . .	Rain wanted; fever decreasing; prices falling.
Mooltan . . . . .	. . . . .	Health improving; prices stationary; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress.
Dera-Ismail-Khan . . . . .	. . . . .	Fever abating; harvest prospects good; prices falling.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The health of the Province and the prospects of crops are generally good; there has been no rain during the week.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 29th)	3·17	Weather cloudy; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; health good; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 28th)	1·14	Weather cloudy; rain beneficial to <i>rabi</i> crops; health good; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Saugor („ 27th)	·57	Crops lying on the threshing floors, they have been somewhat injured; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ 28th)	3·43	Standing crops much benefited by rain, but rice suffers from damp; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ( „ „ )	. . . . .	Weather rainy and cloudy; prospects of crops good; fever prevalent; a few cases of small-pox reported; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 25th)	·10	Weather cloudy; reaping of <i>kharif</i> crops continue; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; fever abating; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 23rd)	. . . . .	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; fever still prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 28th)	·32	Weather cloudy and chilly; prospects of crops good; small-pox reported; prices steady; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cloudy and cool, with rain during the latter portion of the week, which has been beneficial to <i>rabi</i> crops; <i>kharif</i> crops being harvested in a few districts; fever still continues; prices steady.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Nov. 25th)	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 201·64 inches; public health in town good; 2 deaths from cholera in district and some from small-pox, but number unknown; cattle disease in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 101·55; 4 fatal cases from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 125·62 inches; public health good; crop prospects generally good.
Prome	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 50·06 inches; 5 deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects fair.
Amherst (Moulmein)	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 202·90 inches; public health in Moulmein town good; 11 deaths from cholera in one township; otherwise public health and health of cattle good; crops healthy; reaping commenced.
Toungoo	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 90·88 inches; public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —A few cases of cholera in several districts; but public health generally good; crop prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Nov. 28th)	·28	Weather seasonable; nights and mornings cool and foggy; prospects of crops and public health good.
Sylhet („ 29th)	·07	Harvesting <i>amun</i> and cultivation for winter crops progressing well; prospects good; cholera and small-pox reported from some quarters.
Cachar („ „)	·10	Weather cloudy and rather warm for the season; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops progressing; price of common rice 26½ seers per rupee; cholera somewhat abated, only one new case reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	·11	Weather cool; cutting of <i>sali</i> paddy has commenced; public health good; cattle disease decreasing.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Nov. 29th)	4·12	Standing crops thriving; prospects fair.
Mysore („ „)	·58	Crops in good condition; the north-east monsoon has broken and rain has been general.
Mercara („ „)	·37	Rice crop almost ready for cutting, everywhere good; <i>ragi</i> harvest over; coffee picking commenced in South Coorg, probable outturn a little below average; prices of food grains falling gradually.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The north-east monsoon has broken and rain has been general throughout the east of the State; Kolar has had 4·82 inches, Tumkur 2·49; the ripe crops in parts are being injured from continuous rain; towards the west of the State, rain has been more or less general, thus in Chickmagalur 1·14, Chitaldrug 1·52, Shimoga none; crops in good condition; prospects fair; prices steady; public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
(Nov. 29th)		
Amraoti	·99	Crops in good condition; prices—wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 28 seers per rupee.
Akola . . . . .	. . . . .	Prospects of crops favourable; weather cool.
Hyderabad (Nov. 30th)	·89	Standing crops benefited by rainfall; cholera still prevalent in some places; prices, wheat 16½, common rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 27, yellow <i>juari</i> 33½, and <i>tur</i> 26½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Nov. 29th)		
Indore	Weather cloudy with occasional showers; prospects and health good.
Morar (Gwalior)	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops and public health good.
Sutna	1.24	Weather still wet.
Neemuch	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops and public health good.
Goona	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops and public health good.
Bhopal (Serohi)	Health and prospects of crops good.
Agar	Health and prospects of crops good.
Nowgong	Health and prospects of crops good.
Manpur	Weather cloudy and cold, attended with slight showers; wheat and gram crops doing well; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 29th) . . . . .	.35	Cloudy, cold, seasonable weather; fever disappearing.
Sirohi („ 26th)	Tanks, wells, and health good; crops cut; weather pleasantly cool.
Marwar („ 24th)	One month's water in tanks; wells resorted to; health good; <i>kharif</i> almost harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops springing up promisingly; cold increasing; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 25th)	Wells and tanks fair; health good; sowing operations continued; weather very cold.
Haroti („ „)	Standing crops and health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere („ 28th)	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	Prices firm; prospects satisfactory; health fair.
Ulwar („ „)	<i>Rabi</i> sowings continue; tanks drying; wells in good supply; health good.
Nepal—		
Khatmandú (Nov. 23rd)	Nil	Weather beautiful, cold, bright, and frosty; agricultural prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF
CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1882.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Mauritius.				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.		
Under 2 years .	5	10	15	44·73 women to every 100 men.	5	10	15	
From 2 to 10 years	26	15	41		26	15	41	
„ 10 to 20 „	41	19	60		41	19	60	
„ 20 to 30 „	124	54	178		124	54	178	
„ 30 to 40 „	25	11	36		25	11	36	
„ 40 to 50 „	...	1	1		...	1	1	
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	221	110	331		221	110	331	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	
Western Bengal .	15	6	21	...	15	6	21	
Central ditto .	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	
Eastern ditto .	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	
Behar . . .	92	64	156	...	92	64	156	
N.-W. Provinces .	80	32	112	...	80	32	112	
Oudh . . .	27	4	31	...	27	4	31	
Central India .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab . . .	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	
Nepal . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	
GRAND TOTAL	221	110	331	...	221	110	331	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	25	12	37	...	25	12	37	
Hindus } Agriculturists .	74	34	108	...	74	34	108	
} Artisans . . .	21	10	31	...	21	10	31	
} Low castes . . .	70	43	113	...	70	43	113	
Musulmans . . .	31	11	42	...	31	11	42	
Christians . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	221	110	331	...	221	110	331	

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindoos .	190	99	289
2. Musulmans .	31	11	42
3. Christians .	...	...	...
TOTAL .	221	110	331

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF OCTOBER 1882 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1508, 1509, 1726 AND 1727 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th AND 25th NOVEMBER 1882.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.											
	Wheat.						RICE.					
	Barley.			Common.			Best sort.			Common.		
	Wheat.			Barley.			Best sort.			Common.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
1st half of October 1882.	Wheat.			Barley.			Best sort.			Common.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
Erinpura	17 4	17 10	17 10	30 9	30 9	30 9	7 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Sirohee	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
Alm	14 12	14 12	14 12	23 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Anadra	16 8	16 8	16 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	20 8
Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 2	18 2	18 2	23 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	20 8
2nd half of October 1882.												
Erinpura	17 14	17 14	17 14	31 10	31 10	31 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
Alm	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 12	22 12	22 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
Anadra	16 8	16 8	16 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	20 8
Paritogh (Meywar Agency)	18 11	18 11	18 11	23 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	20 8	20 8

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 5th DECEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the Madras Presidency; standing crops are reported in good condition; and the harvest outturn is generally fair.

In Coorg there has been fair rain; the rice crop is said to be a good one; coffee-picking is proceeding, but the crop is rather short.

In Mysore the rainfall has been abundant, and standing crops are in good condition. In the Nizam's territories and Berar there has been slight rain, and prospects of crops continue favourable.

There has been slight rain in some districts of the Central Provinces, which has been beneficial to *rabi* crops; the *kharif* crop is being harvested in some places.

There has been no rain in the Punjab; but prospects continue generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been slight rain in four districts; the prospects of crops are good everywhere except in Lucknow, Kumaon, and part of the Meerut Division, where rain is needed.

There has also been a little rain in four districts of the Bengal Presidency; and the rainfall of the week preceding is said to have been very beneficial to the winter crops and sowings; harvesting of late rice is proceeding quickly with generally fair outturn. In Assam there has been no rain; harvesting of rice continues.

In British Burma crop prospects are good everywhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 6th)		
Bellary	3·07 (average of 8 stations.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane, outturn average.
Kurnool	5·91 (average of 9 stations)	Standing dry crops fair; harvest early dry crops, yield generally fair; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	2·03 (average of 17 stations.)	Standing crops, paddy, dry grains, and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy, outturn good; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna	8·19 (average of 8 stations.)	Harvest paddy, yield average; fever and cattle disease prevail; water 8 feet over ancient.
Chingleput (Madras)	8·32 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average.
Coimbatore . . .	1·30 (average of 15 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts.
Tanjore	1·23 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Madura	2.12 (average of 10 stations).	Standing crops generally fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar	1.90 (average of 14 stations).	Standing crops good; small-pox and cholera slight in parts.
Travancore	3.51	Standing crops good; fever continues, <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bengal—(Dec 5th)		
Chittagong . . . .	.36	Weather cool and cloudy at intervals; prospects of winter crops favourable; <i>amun</i> being harvested, average yield expected; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Dacca	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops good; late rice being harvested.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of <i>amun</i> rice satisfactory; harvesting commenced; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; public health good; cases of cholera and fever, as usual in this season, reported from several parts of district.
Moorshedabad	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> going on; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; with the exception of fever in and about Rangamati, health of district generally good.
Rajshahye . . . .	.03	Winter crops promise fairly; cholera severe in some places.
Burdwan . . . .	.08	Late rice being harvested; cold-weather crops doing well; fever abating.
Rungpore	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of <i>amun</i> commenced; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpur	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops favourable; late rain very beneficial to <i>rabi</i> crops, except to some of the mustard in bloom; fever still prevalent in Muddehpoorah and Soopole sub-divisions; some small-pox and cholera reported from various places in the south of the Ganges.
Purneah	<i>Nil</i>	Cold-weather crops promise well; late rice being harvested, crop poor; fever prevalent.
Patna	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; reaping of paddy going on; public health good.
Darbhunga	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> crops doing well; paddy being cut in places; prices of food-grains falling slightly; public health generally good.
Hazaribagh . . . .	.10	Weather bright and cold; rice harvest nearly brought to an end; <i>rabi</i> prospects favourable; prices remain unchanged; health good.
Cuttack	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops excellent; late rice being reaped; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The rain, which was reported last week, fell in most districts and was general in Behar; it has greatly benefited the winter crops and sowings, which are everywhere promising well; harvesting of late rice is in rapid progress; general outturn is expected to be only fair in many districts and good in some; in Purneah alone it is reported to be poor; fever still prevalent in many districts, and cholera in some.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 5th)	.40	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crop very favourable; prices rising; no sickness.
Allahabad („ 6th)	No rain	Crops doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 4th)	Slight showers on two days.	Crops promising; health good; prices fair.
Jhansi („ „)	A slight shower in pargana Man.	<i>Rabi</i> crops coming up well; prices falling; small-pox in pargana Jhansi; no cattle disease.
Agra („ 5th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> sowings very nearly finished; irrigation going on; small-pox in one pargana; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable; prospects excellent; condition of cattle and people good.
Meerut („ „)	„	Weather clear; rain wanted for unirrigated crops; cane-pressing commenced; small-pox appeared in Sirdhana; prices generally stationary, but wheat risen slightly in Ghaziabad and Sirdhana.
Kumaon („ „)	„	Weather fine; rain required; somewhat smaller area sown for <i>rabi</i> owing to hardness of ground; <i>mahamari</i> in two villages; cattle disease still prevalent; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Prospects of crops fair, but rain is urgently required; public health good; want of fodder felt.
Partabgarh („ „)	„	<i>Rabi</i> crops very promising, they have been considerably benefited by the slight rain and heavy dews of last week; dew still continues heavy; cases of cholera are still reported from all three tahsils.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	Wind west during the week; prospects continue favourable; general health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	„	Cloudy weather during three days in the week; weather seasonable; prospects good; irrigation going on; prices steady; health good.
Rae Bareilly (Dec. 4th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops germinated; cholera lingering; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 5th)	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> harvesting and <i>rabi</i> sowing completed; crops flourishing; health good; fever declining; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	„	Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; sky clear. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in four districts; rain wanted in Lucknow, Kumaon, and part of the Meerut division; elsewhere prospects good; prices on the whole steady; slight cholera in two districts and small-pox in three; some cattle disease and <i>mahamari</i> in Kumaon.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Dec. 5th)		
Delhi	Health and harvest prospects good; slight fall in prices.
Hissar	Health good; prices stationary; <i>kharif</i> harvesting completed.
Umballa	Health good; prices stationary; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed.
Jullundur	Health good; prices steady; sugarcane-pressing in progress.
Amritsar	Health good; prices fluctuating; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed.
Lahore	Fever slightly prevalent; harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore	Health good; prices almost stationary; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; <i>kharif</i> being gathered in.
Sialkot	Health good; prices stationary; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed.
Rawalpindi	Seasonal fever prevailing; prices almost stationary; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; cattle disease in the Murree tahsil.
Peshawar	Slight fever; prices falling; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress.
Mooltan	Health fair; harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Dera-Ismail-Khan	Fever abating, but the mortality continues high; harvest prospects good; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The health of the province and the prospects of the crops are generally good; there has been no rain during the week.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Dec. 6th)	Weather clear; prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; public health good; prices slightly fallen.
Jubbulpore („ 5th)	Weather clear and cool; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 4th)	Crops flourishing; health good; prices steady.
Seoni („ 5th)	Weather clear and cold; <i>rabi</i> sowings going on; <i>kharif</i> crops suffered from late rains; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Hoshangabad („ „)	Weather cool and clear; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; fever prevalent; wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 2nd)	Weather clear; reaping of <i>kharif</i> crops almost completed; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; health good; fever abating; prices rising.
Sambalpur (Nov. 30th)	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good; fever prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (Dec. 5th)	Clear nights, mornings cold; <i>kharif</i> reaping nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; small-pox reported; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear and cold; slight rain in some districts, and where fallen, has been beneficial to <i>rabi</i> crops; <i>kharif</i> being harvested in places; fever abating, and health generally good; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Dec. 2nd)	Total rainfall 203.12 inches; public health in town good; five deaths from cholera in the district; cattle disease in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon	Total rainfall 102.02 inches; five deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein	Total rainfall 125.66 inches; two deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects generally good; reaping commenced, average outturn expected.
Prome	Total rainfall 50.21 inches; one death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects fair.
Amherst (Moulmein)	Total rainfall 202.90 inches; 29 deaths from cholera reported from the districts; public health in town good; no cattle disease; crops healthy; reaping still going on.
Toungoo	Total rainfall 91.64 inches; 4 deaths from small-pox in the district; otherwise public health good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —A little cholera in several districts, otherwise public health good; crop prospects good everywhere.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Dec. 5th)	Weather seasonable; nights and mornings foggy; reaping of <i>sali</i> paddy commenced; public health good.
Sylhet („ 6th)	Reaping of <i>aman</i> and <i>sali</i> continues; cultivation for winter crops progressing well; cholera spreading in most sub-divisions.
Cachar („ „)	Weather still warm for the season; reaping of <i>sali</i> crop progressing; common rice 26½ seers per rupee; 23 cases of cholera from Sadr and 3 from Haliakandi reported.
Dibrugarh („ „)	Weather cold; cutting of <i>sali dhan</i> commenced; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Dec. 6th)	Crops in thriving condition.
Mysore	Rice harvest commenced; crop good; coffee-picking proceeding in South Coorg; light showers interfering with curing; crop rather short and a failure on the Sampaji ghât estate from previous want of timely blossom showers; prices of food grains show tendency to fall; fever prevalent in Nanjarajpatna taluk.
Mercara	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in Chitaldrug 2.69, in Shimoga 1.72; rain has fallen copiously throughout the Mysore State, and has somewhat injured <i>ragi</i> crops which are being harvested; standing crops generally in good condition; prospects fair; public health satisfactory; no material change in prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Dec. 6th)		
Amraoti . . . . .	. . . . .	Cotton-picking continued ; <i>juari</i> being cut ; prospects of <i>rabi</i> good ; prices of wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . . . .	.82	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving, much benefited by recent rain ; reaping of <i>khari</i> crops commenced.
Hyderabad	1.0	<i>Rabi</i> and <i>tabi</i> crops prospering ; fever and cattle disease prevail in two talukas ; cholera declining at Hyderabad ; prices, wheat 16, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 27½, yellow <i>juari</i> 33, and <i>tur</i> 25 seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Dec. 6th)		
Indore . . . . .	.59	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) . . . . .	. . . . .	Health and prospects good ; weather seasonable.
Sutna . . . . .	.02	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	Few drops of rain last week.	Sowing <i>rabi</i> crops in progress ; public health good.
Goona . . . . .	. . . . .	Crops good ; health fair ; wheat 22 seers per rupee.
Bhopal (Serohi) . . . . .	.38	Weather cloudy ; crops good ; public health good.
Agar . . . . .	. . . . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	41.	Health fair ; prices stationary.
Manpur . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear and cold ; yield of <i>jowari</i> estimated from 12 to 14 annas in the rupee ; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 6th) . . . . .	. . . . .	Clear, cold, seasonable weather ; health good.
Sirohi (" 3rd) . . . . .	. . . . .	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good ; weather cloudy.
Marwar (" 1st) . . . . .	. . . . .	One month's water in tanks ; wells resorted to ; health good ; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving ; weather cloudy for three days, now clear ; prices stationary ; cold mild.
Meywar (" 2nd)	0.1	Wells, tanks, and health fair ; prospects good ; weather very cold ; sky cloudy ; slight shower on 29th.
Harowti (" ")	Deoli .06 Tonk <i>nil</i> .	Prospects favourable ; health good ; weather partially cloudy.
Jhallawar (Nov. 29th) . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable ; health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Dec. 5th) . . . . .	. . . . .	Fever prevalent ; health good.
Jeypore ( " " ) . . . . .	. . . . .	Prices steady ; prospects favourable ; health good.
Ulwar ( " " ) . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> sowings coming up ; prospects and health good.
Nepal—		
Khatmandú (Nov. 30th)	Drops of rain during week.	Prospects good ; rain threatening for the last two days.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1882.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.		
Under 2 years . . .	9	17	26	...	8	2	10	...	17	19	36	
From 2 to 10 years . .	51	35	86	...	20	13	33	...	71	48	119	
" 10 to 20 " . . .	203	57	260	...	75	34	109	...	278	91	369	
" 20 to 30 " . . .	439	205	644	...	181	82	263	...	620	287	907	
" 30 to 40 " . . .	51	15	66	...	11	3	14	...	62	18	80	
" 40 to 50 " . . .	10	9	19	...	1	...	1	...	11	9	20	
Above 50 " . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	764	338	1102	...	296	134	430	...	1,060	472	1,532	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa . . .	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Western Bengal . . .	7	14	21	...	1	2	3	...	8	16	24	
Central ditto . . .	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	4	
Eastern ditto . . .	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	
Behar . . .	168	110	278	...	13	4	17	...	181	114	295	
N.-W. Provinces . . .	373	151	524	...	153	73	226	...	526	224	750	
Oudh . . .	125	41	166	...	103	51	154	...	228	92	320	
Central India . . .	11	9	20	...	7	3	10	...	18	12	30	
Punjab . . .	49	6	55	...	12	1	13	...	61	7	68	
Nepal . . .	15	2	17	...	2	...	2	...	17	2	19	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. . .	6	1	7	...	4	...	4	...	10	1	11	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	764	338	1102	...	296	134	430	...	1,060	472	1,532	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

Brahmins, high caste	180	79	259	...	55	19	74	...	235	98	333	
" } Agriculturists . . .	220	87	307	...	89	40	129	...	309	127	436	
" } Artisans . . .	31	11	42	...	12	1	13	...	43	12	55	
" } Low castes . . .	194	78	272	...	95	42	137	...	289	120	409	
Musulmans . . .	139	83	222	...	43	30	73	...	182	113	295	
Christians . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	2	2	4	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	764	338	1102	...	296	134	430	...	1,060	472	1,532	

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindoos . . .	876	357	1,233
2. Musulmans . . .	182	113	295
3. Christians . . .	2	2	4
TOTAL . . .	1,060	472	1,532

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF P

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus</i> <i>Sorghum</i>			Burrus Millet (Do ho, Baira, <i>Pennisetia</i> sp.)												
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MAHARASHTRA.	Ganjam	8 13	8 13	13 0	17 13	17 13	19 6	19 8	19 8	20 11
	Vizagapatnam	10 0	10 0	13 11	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 6	11 5	11 5	10 3	21 10	21 10	21 10	22 13	31 11	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Godavery	12 10	12 10	11 11	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	18 0	18 0	15 0	30 11	28 13	26 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	13 11	13 11	12 3	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	16 11	16 5	16 5	17 6	25 0	25 11	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	13 14	17 0	17 0	15 0	28 13	28 13	26 14	26 2	24 6	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	15 6	15 6	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	14 2	13 11	12 14	31 10	31 10	26 14	33 5	33 5	31 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	11 13	13 14	14 0	13 0	15 2	33 0	30 14	14 3	23 8	17 14	14 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	19 3	19 3	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	13 8	13 8	12 6	37 2	37 2	35 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	12 11	12 11	11 6	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	37 0	35 10	13 2	14 25	0 22	8 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	11 2	10 13	10 2	12 3	12 14	13 2	13 0	14 5	14 5	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	14 13	12 13	14 5	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	10 3	9 11	11 2	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 14	16 0	15 6	16 14	30 14	29 23	14 26	6 26	6 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	8 10	8 10	10 2	...	...	...	16 2	15 11	13 14	17 8	17 8	14 14	30 3	30 3	...	35 6	35 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore	9 8	9 14	10 5	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	13 5	20 6	20 14	19 3	38 3	36 10	10 33	6 40	10 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 10	9 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 6	13 0	15 3	14 14	14 8	...	28 0	28 0	31 11	29 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	9 6	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	13 14	14 11	13 0	16 0	15 10	13 14	35 10	35 10	32 6	33 13	5 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	9 3	8 0	9 3	...	...	...	15 8	15 14	11 2	19 3	19 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 0	14 14	14 14	14 14	26 2	27 0	31 5	31 13	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nilgiris	9 3	9 3	10 10	...	...	...	9 10	10 6	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 13	23 2	23 2	21 10	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	10 11	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	13 2	14 2	15 0	15 0	27 5	28 3	33 2	6 29	8 26	8 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	8 10	8 3	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	8 11	9 11	10 5	9 13	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahabar	10 0	9 6	11 8	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 6	15 0	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10 0	10 0	10 9	17 7	18 0	20 13	8 9	8 9	8 7	13 15	14 6	11 12	18 14	20 0	24 8	9 16	13 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad	14 8	14 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	13 0	9 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	23 0	0 17	0 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	11 7	13 5	13 14	22 14	22 14	23 9	10 0	10 0	9 2	15 4	16 0	14 9	20 0	20 0	22 13	15 4	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	12 6	7 11	12 4	8 3	8 3	6 13	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 9	15 9	18 13	14 14	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach	12 9	12 9	15 3	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	8 14	13 5	13 5	12 4	16 13	16 13	20 15	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 2	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colaba (Alibag)	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	16 5	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	10 15	20 0	18 11	34 0	16 3	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	11 6	14 4	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	11 12	22 6	...	28 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	13 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	8 9	11 5	11 10	10 8	27 10	23 0	39 12	22 4	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 1	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 9	12 4	12 4	11 0	26 2	26 2	32 10	9 9	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	13 0	12 11	13 2	...	...	...	10 15	11 1	10 15	12 4	12 4	12 4	32 12	34 8	6 27	9 28	8 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kandlgi (Bagalkot)	22 0	23 0	17 0	14 12	15 0	12 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	9 12	9 0	10 0	22 10	25 9	29 4	19 6	21 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara	10 11	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	8 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 10	25 9	29 4	19 6	21 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	18 3	19 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 6	10 0	11 0	11 6	10 8	11 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	11 14	11 14	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 0	15 9	15 9	15 9	20 3	18 3	32 0	13 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	12 10	18 0	16 0	18 0	0 18	0 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Dahra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	35 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 3	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	8 11	3 9	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh	14 3	14 2	15 7	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 0	11 4	11 5	12 0	26 4	26 4	4 2	2 22	0 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroda	10 0	10 8	10 9	14 12	15 5	14 5	10 0	9 6	8 0	11 13	12 6	11 7	18 13	...	18 14	15 15	16 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dias	15 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	7 6	6 6	6 6	8 14	8 11	8 6	14 8	17 8	20 0	18 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimach	16 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	23 0	8 0	9 8	6 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasirabad	17 8	17 4	17 8	25 0	25 2	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajkot	15 9	15 5	17 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 8	11 4	10 8	19 0	18 10	27 0	16 16	5 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sindhi Frontier																												

NCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

* Common wholesale. † Common retail sale. ‡ In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bara), <i>Pennisetaria Spica</i> .		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	13 11	13 11	14 0	23 12	20 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	17 12	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24 Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	12 12	16 0	21 4	26 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nudda	14 8	13 5	16 0	...	24 10	40 0	15 8	15 4	14 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 8	22 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	32 0	...	14 4	15 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagore	13 12	14 4	14 6	13 5	14 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	21 10	27 8	25 8	29 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 0	14 4	15 0	26 4	32 0	48 12	15 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	15 0	22 12	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 0	15 0	21 12	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 12	28 2	26 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fubna	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 0	22 8	22 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
	Dacca	13 5	14 5	13 5	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 10	22 10	22 10	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furzedpore	19 0	20 0	21 0	37 0	37 8	32 0	17 8	20 0	8 0	21 8	21 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 4	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	20 0	26 8	20 0	26 0	27 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	24 12	28 0	27 4	36 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nonkholy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																			
	Patna	22 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	16 0	18 8	20 8	24 8	23 8	37 0	12 8	12 0	13 12	20 8	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 8	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	15 0	15 0	14 0	35 0	28 0	40 0	12 0	14 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	30 0	42 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	36 0	38 0	41 0	...	...	...
	Champaran	No urn received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 14	16 13	17 13	33 9	31 8	42 0	16 13	14 11	14 11	18 14	16 12	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bagalpur	15 12	13 14	15 2	32 13	27 12	37 13	18 15	18 15	17 10	22 11	21 7	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purnea	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																			
	Cuttack	13 2	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	26 4	26 4	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	27 8	27 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balsore	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
	Hazaribagh	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	36 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoon	20 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	44 0	48 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoon	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

c In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 10-8 seers, Barripore 10-12 seers, Barraekpore 12-12 seers, and Dum 12 seers.

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochta and Bongong 13 seers, Meharpore 10-4 seers, Choodanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

g In Bagirhat sub-division retail prices of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

h In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Laibagh 11 seers, and Jungypore and Kandi 11-8 seers.

j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ranigunge 11-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.

k In Naktora sub-division retail prices of salt is 12 seers per rupee.

l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.

m In terajunge retail price of salt is 16-8 seers per rupee.

n Retail price of salt at Kurseong and Silligori is 10 seers per rupee.

o Retail price of salt at Paimacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers per rupee.

p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 5½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Guatundo and Bhanga 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, and Vopalgunge 12-12 seers.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Buola 9 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). Hicus Sorghum.			Bairnah Millet (Cumbro, Bama). Pennisetia Spina.			
DISTRICTS.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
ASSAM.	Sylhet	12 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 0	9 2	11 6	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 5	21 5	20 0	24 10	25 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Golpara	24 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dun	18 8	18 8	19 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	12 0	11 0	12 8	14 0	13 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	
	Shahranpur	20 7	20 15	19 14	30 1	32 4	32 5	10 12	10 12	9 11	13 7	15 1	13 8	32 4	30 1	28 0	27 15	25 13	27 1	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	19 12	19 12	28 11	30 13	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	14 5	33 0	33 0	32 6	32 0	24 6	24 6	
	Meerut	18 8	18 8	20 8	27 0	27 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	
	Bulandshahr	19 12	19 12	20 0	23 8	24 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 2	24 0	25 8	27 0	23 8	24 0	25 0	
	Aligarh	18 4	18 4	18 12	23 0	23 0	25 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 8	25 8	24 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	23 0	
	Kumaun	17 0	17 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwal	14 0	14 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	18 0	17 12	19 6	27 0	26 2	27 7	13 8	13 4	12 15	14 10	14 1	15 12	21 6	21 6	20 4	21 1	22 8	21 1	
	Moradabad	19 6	19 1	20 5	22 8	23 2	26 14	9 6	9 6	7 8	16 14	16 4	15 0	31 4	26 4	26 4	25 0	23 12	23 12	
	Budoun	18 9	18 0	19 6	24 0	22 12	21 10	9 9	9 9	6 0	18 4	17 6	16 3	27 8	25 3	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	
	Bareilly	17 8	17 3	17 8	25 0	23 12	23 12	8 2	8 12	7 8	17 8	17 8	15 0	27 8	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 1	23 1	
	Shahjahanpur	19 0	18 12	19 10	24 0	24 4	26 4	9 8	9 4	8 8	19 4	19 12	16 8	...	...	...	24 12	...	23 12
	Tarai Pergunnahs	21 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	32 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	
	Muttra	17 8	17 0	17 4	25 8	24 8	24 0	...	...	6 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 8	21 8
	Agra	17 0	17 8	17 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	6 2	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	
	Farrukhabad	17 10	17 4	17 11	21 14	21 11	24 7	6 13	6 13	6 2	15 3	14 14	14 7	22 13	...	...	23 13	23 1	21 0
	Mainpuri	19 0	19 0	17 8	23 0	24 0	23 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	21 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	
	Etawah	18 8	19 0	16 12	23 0	22 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	27 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	21 8	
	Etah	No return received		
	Jalaun	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	
	Jhansi	22 6	22 1	23 10	38 12	37 4	36 9	8 0	8 0	8 4	15 0	15 0	15 10	32 0	28 0	34 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	
	Lalitpur	22 0	21 8	27 0	42 8	36 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	31 0	29 4	38 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	
	Cawnpore	17 12	18 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 8	16 8	29 0	27 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	
	Fatehpur	16 10	16 10	17 12	24 12	24 8	24 0	11 4	12 10	10 10	18 8	19 0	19 4	31 0	...	31 4	27 12	27 0	26 0	
	Banda	19 0	19 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	45 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	33 0	
	Almohad	17 5	17 6	18 0	26 6	25 0	28 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	19 8	19 0	19 12	33 0	32 0	32 8	30 0	30 0	29 0	
	Hamirpur	17 0	18 9	20 8	...	18 0	22 8	10 2	11 4	11 4	...	...	16 0	28 0	28 0	23 3	32 7	30 0	26 0
	Jampur	19 11	19 0	20 7	32 3	29 10	35 5	7 12	7 12	7 12	15 8	15 8	16 15	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	...
	Gorakhpur	19 13	18 14	22 8	28 13	27 0	48 9	13 8	13 8	15 5	21 9	20 11	25 3	36 0	36 0	35 6	...	...	39 9
	Beni	18 12	18 12	22 8	28 0	28 0	44 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	44 0	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	19 3	25 13	24 6	33 15	10 5	10 5	10 5	16 3	14 12	18 11	...	...	38 6	20 10	20 10	...
	Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	
	Benares	16 4	16 4	17 5	26 0	24 15	27 10	11 6	11 6	12 7	17 14	17 14	21 2	27 10	26 0	31 7	28 12	25 8	27 1	
	Ghazipur	18 10	19 5	19 5	27 5	27 11	35 7	10 15	10 15	10 15	16 11	15 7	19 15	33 7	25 12	30 14	25 12	33 0	...	
	Balia	16 4	16 8	19 6	25 0	25 0	38 12	10 0	10 0	10 8	18 12	18 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhit	18 12	18 11	18 12	28 1	25 9	33 0	18 12	17 12	17 12	20 0	19 14	18 8	32 8	32 8	...	23 8	...	...
OUDH.	Lucknow	17 4	17 3	18 4	24 8	24 8	26 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 4	15 12	17 8	24 12	24 8	29 0	26 3	25 4	26 8	
	Unao	18 8	18 8	18 1	26 0	26 0	24 9	12 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	35 0	33 0	33 6	28 8	27 0	25 8	
	Bara Banki	18 0	17 8	18 12	24 0	25 0	28 0	10 0	13 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	19 0	38 0	33 0	33 8	22 0	22 0	23 0	
	Sitapur	20 0	19 8	21 14	26 0	25 0	29 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	32 5	...	30 0	28 0	28 19	26 0	
	Hardoi	17 2	16 14	20 5	24 6	24 6	23 12	5 10	5 10	5 10	12 3	11 0	13 2	26 4	...	...	24 6	23 7	...
	Kheri	19 4	19 0	21 0	24 8	25 0	28 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	43 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	31 0
	Fyzabad	17 0	16 14	18 12	25 8	26 0	30 8	11 8	11 6	11 0	18 0	17 12	15 12	35 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Bharach	16 0	17 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	38 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	52 0	52 0	50 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	
	Gonda	19 15	19 14	23 4	26 6	27 12	41 0	16 4	15 12	16 4	19 12	19 2	20 8	48 0	46 10	63 0	27 8	24 0	31 0	
	Rai Bareilly	19 2	19 8	19 4	27 4	27 0	21 12	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	29 8	32 0	30 0	29 8	...
PUNJAB.	Sultanpur	20 8	20 8	21 0	34 8	32 8	31 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	33 0	...	...	29 0	30 0	...
	Partabgarh	19 12	19 4	20 4	31 0	30 0	31 5	19 10	19 6	19 0	21 0	20 13	21 0	33 12	...	28 0	29 10	27 10	28 0	
	Delli	19 8	20 0	19 8	25 8	26 8	27 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	23 8	22 0
	Gurgaon	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karnal	20 0	20 0	20 8	32 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	31 0				

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.
															Wholesale.			Retail.						
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	16 12	16 13	19 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 2	...	12 4	12 12	9 4	Sylhet									
...	13 5	14 8	16 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 4	3 6	...	11 13	10 10	9 2	Cachar									
...	16 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 8	...	12 0	11 0	8 8	Góalpára									
...	8 0	8 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	...	6 6	6 6	5 5	Gáro Hills									
...	11 4	12 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 12	3 6	...	10 8	11 12	8 0	Kámráp									
...	9 0	8 0	7 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	Darrang									
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	5 0	3 12	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	Nowgong									
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	Sibságár									
...	11 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Lakhimpur									
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	8 0	8 0	5 5	Khási & Jaintia Hills									
...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	3 0	3 0	2 8	Nága Hills									
...	23 0	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	10 8	10 0	9 0	Dehra Dún									
...	26 14	26 14	24 3	129 0	129 0	150 0	11 0	10 8	...	11 13	11 13	10 0	Sahāranpur									
...	26 6	25 13	26 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	12 1	12 1	10 0	11 10	11 4	...	Muzaffarnagar									
...	25 0	25 0	21 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	9 14	11 8	11 8	...	Meerut									
...	24 8	24 6	22 8	140 0	140 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	Bulandshahr									
...	23 0	23 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 14	10 0	...	...	...	Aligarh									
...	12 0	12 0	12 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 4	12 8	...	Kumaun									
...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	6 0	Garhwál									
...	23 1	22 12	20 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	Bijnor									
...	22 8	21 14	19 6	125 0	137 8	125 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 2	Moradabad									
...	21 9½	21 0	20 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 14	11 14	10 15	Budaun									
...	22 8	21 14	18 12	125 0	125 0	137 8	11 4½	11 1½	9 10	10 12½	10 12½	10 3	Bareilly									
...	22 4	21 12	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	...	11 14	11 14	10 0	Shahjāhānpur									
...	19 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 2	10 4	10 12	10 12	9 4	Tarái Pergunnaahs									
...	24 0	23 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Muttra									
...	25 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	Agra									
...	23 2½	22 1	19 11½	156 8	156 8	156 12	11 0	12 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	Farakhabad									
...	23 0	23 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	9 11	11 3½	11 3½	9 11	Mainpuri									
...	27 8	27 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Etawah									
...	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	9 8	Etah									
...	32 0	30 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	No return received	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	Jalaun									
...	32 7	30 4½	27 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 8	10 6½	11 8	11 8	10 0	Jhānsi									
...	35 0	31 8	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	...	11 8	11 6	9 8	Lalitpur									
...	28 8	28 0	25 0	140 0	150 0	125 0	13 4	12 12	...	13 0	12 8	10 8	Cawnpore									
...	27 0	27 4	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4	...	10 4	10 4	9 10	Fatehpur									
...	37 0	35 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 0	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	Bānda									
...	26 6	25 12	24 12	120 0	140 0	160 0	11 12	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	Allahabad									
...	32 0	32 10	25 1	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 13	9 9	10 8	10 8	...	Hamirpur									
...	24 0	23 4	26 13	148 12	148 12	141 4	10 12	10 12	...	10 10	10 10	8 15	Jaunpur									
...	25 3	25 3	37 13	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 13	11 3	...	10 6½	10 6½	8 6½	Gorakhpur									
...	22 0	22 0	34 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	7 4	8 0	7 4	8 0	8 0	7 0	Basti									
...	22 2	21 6	28 0	181 0	181 0	147 8	10 8	10 8	7 14	9 12	9 12	9 3	Azamgarh									
...	21 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	95 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Mirzapur									
...	22 3	21 11	24 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	...	10 2	10 2	8 2½	Benares									
...	27 0½	27 11	28 5	130 0	130 0	154 8	9 10½	10 15½	9 1	9 0	10 5	8 6	Ghāzipur									
...	27 8	25 8	31 4	100 0	100 0	125 0	11 4	11 4	9 6	11 4	11 4	...	Balia									
...	19 7	19 21	4	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	Pilibhit									
...	22 5½	22 1	19 8	110 0	110 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 8	Lucknow									
...	24 0	24 0	19 0	150 0	160 0	150 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	9 0	Unáo									
...	22 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Bāra Banki									
...	23 6	22 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sitapur									
...	19 15	19 0	23 7	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 7	7 8	7 8	8 8	Hardui									
...	19 0	17 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 8	11 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	8 0	Kheri									
...	24 0	23 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	8 0	Fyzabad									
...	22 0	22 4	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 4	Bharaich									
...	27 8	26 12	27 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	11 8	11 8	...	11 4	11 4	9 0	Gonda									
...	20 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	8 0	Kai Bareli									
...	26 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	12 0	11 12	9 12	Saltānpur									
...	22 0	21 10½	20 5	186 10	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 6½	10 6	8 13	Partābgarh									
...	24 8	25 0	22 8	80 0	85 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi									
...	No return received	...	...	Gurgaon									
...	26 0	27 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	...	11 12	11 12	10 0	Karnál									
...	30 0	30 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	Hissar									
...	27 0	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 10	11 12	...	11 4	11 8	10 8	Rohtak									
...	41 0	40 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	11 8	...	11 8	11 0	9 8	Sirsa									
...	28 4	29 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	...	13 12	...	13 8	13 8	11 4	Umballa (a)									
...	34 8	33 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 10	14 10	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	Ludhiāna (b)									
...	18 0	20 4	18 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 12	...	10 1	10 1	8 4	Simla									
...	34 0	31 8	27 0	105 0	100 0	100 0	14 6	14 6	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	Jullundur (b)									
...	No return received	...	...	Hoshierpur									
...	24 0	24 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Kangra									

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RU

PROVINCES	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RU																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Zizicus Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bala), Pennisetum Spont.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
PUNJAB—continued.	Amritsar (a)	27 4	25 8	23 0	53 0	43 8	34 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 0	39 0	34 0	30 0	25 8	23 0	21 0
	Sialkot	28 0	27 0	20 0	47 0	47 0	33 8	...	...	...	17 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	17 0
	Gurdaspur	32 0	32 0	25 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Lahore	25 0	24 8	21 0	45 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	20 0
	Ferozepore	23 0	23 0	20 0	42 0	41 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 0
	Gujranwala (b)	27 8	26 4	19 4	55 0	50 0	32 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	16 0
	Rawalpindi	24 0	24 0	16 8	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	8 4	40 0	40 0	27 0	35 0	32 0	19 8
	Jhelum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujrat	29 4	29 12	20 8	46 0	46 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	38 0	36 0	26 0
	Shahpur	22 0	22 0	16 4	34 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 12	30 0	28 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	19 0
	Mooltan	17 0	17 4	14 8	28 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	19 0
	Jhang	20 0	20 0	16 4	35 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0
	Montgomery	20 0	20 0	17 8	31 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	18 8	18 8	16 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	18 0
	Dera Ismail Khan	19 15	20 4	17 1	28 4	27 6	28 14	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	7 8	38 2	37 8	31 4	42 0	33 0	125 0
	Dera Ghazi Khan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Bannu	30 10	30 5	19 11	47 8	48 12	43 12	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	6 14	50 0	50 0	25 0	37 8	35 0	22 8
	Peshawar	19 10	19 8	12 0	38 0	38 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	6 5	33 8	34 8	23 10	24 4	42 2	15 2
	Kohat	18 3	18 13	13 7	29 5	30 9	28 1	...	...	...	14 0	12 13	12 12	35 12	35 12	21 8	37 0	37 0	10 20
	Hazara	...	25 8	14 8	42 0	41 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balghat	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saugor	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Detul	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA.	Arakan Division.	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akyab	6 6	...	6 6	...	...	...	14 8	...	15 0	18 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	17 1	19 8	19 8	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukpoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	22 14	27 7	33 9	26 13	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saundway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon town	15 5	15 5	16 4	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 4	12 9	12 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 5	...	13 4	17 13	...	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prone	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	13 7	14 15	14 15	17 2	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Benzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	19 8	19 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 9	12 9	14 11	17 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	12 1	21 1	12 8	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	10 3	15 9	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein town and	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 8	15 5	15 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	12 6	19 6	21 0	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	17 5	21 12	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	21 2	21 5	21 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 7	14 3	12 7	13 13	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD AND SINDH DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	17 4	17 12	16 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	7 8	9 13	9 13	9 13	25 14	25 14	25 14	...	...	28 4
	Bolarum	20 4	19 10	18 1	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 1	10 0	9 11	9 3	30 14	30 14	129 9	...	...	27 4
	Chuddeghat	13 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 12	9 8	9 0	8 12	27 0	18 0	27 4	34 0	34 0	27 4
	Anraoti	16 0	15 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	44 0	21 0	18 0	28 0
	Akola	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	45 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Ellichpur	15 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	25 0	22 0	25 0
	Boldana	19 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	54 0	23 0	28 0	40 0
	Wun	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	14 8	10 0	27 0	29 0	43 8	...	...	...
	Basim	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	5 8	14 0	13 4	14 0	40 0	36 0	50 0	...	...	...

(a) Barley, jowar falling.

(b) Barley falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Punjab			Central Provinces			British Burma			Hyderabad and Sindh Districts		
Punjab			Central Provinces			British Burma			Hyderabad and Sindh Districts		
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Punjab			Central Provinces			British Burma			Hyderabad and Sindh Districts		
Punjab			Central Provinces			British Burma			Hyderabad and Sindh Districts		

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																							
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Pennisetia Spicata</i> .								
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.						
MYSORE.	Bangalore	11 3	11 6	11 12	12 9	12 4	12 11	10 2	10 2	10 8	11 2	11 2	11 9	33 7	33 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	13 10	13 15	12 14	14 3	15 3	14 1	...	...	...	41 10	...	...	...	...	
	Tumkur	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	12 4	12 4	10 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	37 0	32 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	10 0	13 0	12 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	11 2	15 12	17 14	12 6	10 8	10 8	7 4	13 10	13 10	11 3	35 11	35 11	26 5	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadur	15 0	15 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	38 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...			
COORG.	Coorg	9 5	9 4	7 7	9 7	9 2	8 9	10 6	10 5	9 14	13 14	13 11	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	17 0	17 2	16 8	24 0	23 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	8 19	0	...					
	Kishengurh	16 8	18 8	17 8	27 0	27 0	27 4	9 0	9 8	8 8	10 0	11 0	9 0	26 8	27 0	27 0	19 0	22 0	20 1	0	...					
	Kerrowlee	19 4	18 8	16 8	26 4	27 10	16 8	15 0	13 0	12 8	17 8	14 4	13 8	28 12	26 12	19 0	25 0	26 4	18 0	0	...					
	Ulwur	20 2	19 14	17 13	29 5	30 6	22 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 4	12 8	12 4	28 11	28 10	22 5	23 8	25 12	19 2	0	...					
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 3	19 3	16 8	29 8	29 8	20 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	26 4	26 4	4 21	0 22	8 22	8 18	8	...					
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	0	...					
	Deoli Cantonment	17 4	18 4	20 8	23 4	22 15	25 6	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	23 0	20 0	24 9	20 12	20 12	1 1	0	...		
	Erinpura	No return received																								
	Sirohee	No return received																								
	Abu	No return received																								
	Anadra	No return received																								
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	44 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 13	15 3	17 3	21 14	21 7	22 10	10 8	10 8	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banswara (Meywar Agency)	22 8	21 12	25 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	6 4	18 12	18 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh (")	19 11	18 11	20 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 13	12 8	12 8	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received																									
CENTRAL INDIA.	Bikaner	No return received																								
	Boondie	17 0	17 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	29 0	29 0	30 8	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotah	17 6	17 0	21 8	14 0	14 4	27 8	10 0	9 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 0	23 8	23 8	31 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	0	...					
	Tonk	15 3	15 9	18 8	24 2	23 0	22 1	7 0	7 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 11	25 14	25 12	123	120	14 21	9 21	4	...					
	Jhalawar	15 7	15 6	20 11	12 0	14 12	27 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13	20 7	20 3	28 4	18 6	19 4	18 0	0	...		
	Shahpoora	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 8	21 12	28 0	12 4	12 2	10 0	14 5	14 3	15 0	18 0	18 10	27 0	18 0	18 12	20 0	0	...					
	Daolpur	18 12	17 15	16 12	30 0	28 4	20 4	10 2	10 2	9 0	12 6	12 6	10 6	27 6	23 10	20 4	26 10	25 2	19 7	0	...					
	Indore	15 8	16 8	21 5	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 0	10 0	10 14	9 0	25 4	26 10	48 0	20 0	22 14	24 9	0	...		
	Gwalior	16 13	17 4	16 15	21 15	21 0	20 1	7 13	7 13	6 4	10 5	10 1	10 7	23 1	23 5	19 7	21 0	21 11	17 13	0	...					
	Goona	21 8	21 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 4	9 8	9 8	10 12	27 0	26 0	40 0	16 8	16 8	30 0	0	...					
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 0	20 1	21 10	33 10	32 6	32 6	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	21 14	20 8	35 0	34 12	26 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	0	...						

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882—concluded.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), <i>Pennisetum Mitaceum</i> , &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Wholesale.			Retail.										
									Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.								
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
4 14	34 9	26 13	36 15	34 13	35 5	96 0	96 0	84 0	13 4	13 4	10 8	13 0	13 0	10 0†	Bangalore							
0 34	0 33	0 37	10 37	10 39	14 172	6 172	6 172	6 172	13 8	13 8	11 1	13 3	13 3	10 13†	Kolar							
0 46	0 35	0 45	0 45	0 43	0 340	0 340	0 340	0 340	12 8	12 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	9 8†	Tumkár							
0 27	0 20	0 32	0 33	4 32	0 78	0 78	0 84	0 84	8 4	8 8	7 4	8 0	8 4	7 0†	Mysore							
0 27	0 22	0 38	0 37	0 28	0 400	0 500	0 600	0 600	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	7 0†	Hassan				
3 35	3 24	0 31	8 36	12 25	2 480	0 480	0 480	0 480	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	7 9†	Shimoga							
0 25	0 24	0 23	0 23	0 22	0 64	0 64	0 64	0 64	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0†	Kadur				
0 56	0 44	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 100	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0†	Chitaldroog							
2 4	20 5	17 11	23 4	21 5	20 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 6	9 2	...	8 11	8 7	8 3	Coorg			Coorg.				
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	12 12	Jeypore			
...	...	...	25 8	25 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	Kishengurh			
...	...	...	28 12	27 8	17 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 2	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	Kerrowlee			
...	...	...	28 3	27 15	20 8	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 4	15 6	12 9	Ulwur			
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	11 13	11 13	11 8	Bhurlpore (City)			
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	70 0	70 0	60 0	17 0	16 10	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	Ajmere					
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	12 12	12 12	11 5	Deoli Cantonment			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	...	No return received			Erinpura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sirohee
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	*	*	*	3 9 6	3 9 6	...	11 2½	11 2½	8 0	Abu					
...	...	...	17 3	17 3	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 10 8½	S. Ch. 9 15½	S. Ch. 10 8½	10 2½	9 12½	8 3½	Anadra					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar			
...	...	...	37 8	33 12	37 8	...	...	...	3 11 9	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	Meywar (Oodeypore)			
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 6	...	...	...	2 9 3	...	...	15 8	15 8	7 13	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Partábgarh (")			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 10 8	12 8	12 8	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)			
...	...	...	30 4	30 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	...	12 4	12 12	10 0	Bikaner					
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	24 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	13 4	...	12 4	12 12	...	Boondee					
...	...	...	23 15	22 12	21 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	13 8	13 6	11 0	13 0	12 10	...	Kotah					
...	...	...	23 0	21 5	22 14	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 10	10 10	7 12	Tonk			
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 3	14 0	11 4	14 0	13 12	...	Jhallawar					
...	...	...	27 4	27 4	19 8	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 11	12 6	12 6	10 1	Shahpoora			
...	...	...	20 13	18 7	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 5	12 5	...	12 2	12 0	7 0	Dholpur					
...	...	...	23 1	24 3	17 3	91 4	109 8	91 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 14	10 1	Indore			
...	...	...	25 8	25 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 10	...	11 8	12 0	10 8	Gwalior					
...	...	...	32 0	33 4	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	...	11 12	11 12	10 8	Goona					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baghelkhand (Satna)			

* Eight pies per bundle.

† Sea Salt.

‡ Earth Salt.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND OCTOBER 1881.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST OCTOBER 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 22ND OCTOBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 21ST OCTOBER 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Receipts
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
21st Oct. 1882	Eastern Bengal . . .	172	1,47,515	858	172	1,42,976	831	30,83,893	612	32,04,666	639	1,20,773	...
21st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkbund . . .	547	84,338	154	547	82,130	150	26,36,200	164	26,76,033	167	39,833	...
21st ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	1,89,134	280	676	2,13,363	316	49,55,628	250	51,96,054	263	2,40,426	...
28th ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,10,443	129	861	1,12,259	130	35,71,501	142	39,15,620	156	3,44,119	...
14th ditto	South Indian . . .	655	66,230	101	...	...(a)	...	(g) 20,93,584	113	(f) 20,89,270	113	...	4,314
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,439	5,18,607	360	1,458	5,42,621	372	1,68,97,152	400	1,71,43,559	405	2,46,407	...
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	444	1,42,046	320	461	1,48,130	321	51,38,093	395	53,65,955	399	2,27,862	...
	TOTAL	4,791	12,58,313	263	4,175	12,41,479	297	3,83,76,051	273	3,95,91,157	326	12,15,106	...
	<i>State.</i>												
21st Oct. 1882	East Indian . . .	1,504	8,93,845	594	1,507	8,18,506	543	2,45,65,784	557	2,38,95,519	544	...	6,70,265
21st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	2,432	87	33	6,340	192	82,255	100	1,10,853	123	28,628	...
21st ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,216	45	27	1,385	51	35,076	44	38,341	43	3,265	...
21st ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	40,271	173	230	40,220	175	9,38,117	138	10,59,473	162	1,51,356	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot . . .	75	8,467	113	75	10,104	135	3,04,034	131	3,49,397	143	45,363	...
21st ditto	Patna-Gya . . .	57	8,925	157	57	8,127	143	2,78,230	167	2,78,832	167	602	...
21st ditto	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	3,405	117	29	1,993	69	78,073	92	65,504	78	...	12,569
21st ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad . . .	86	5,643	66	87	5,768	66	1,53,701	61	1,81,165	71	27,464	...
28th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . . .	12	563	47	12	762	63	21,333	60	24,677	71	3,344	...
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,016	1,97,823	195	1,116	1,94,740	174	46,94,641	157	55,09,074	169	8,14,433	...
28th ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	7,339	163	45	9,080	202	2,62,789	199	2,85,799	218	23,010	...
28th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	53	4,001	75	98	5,077	52	1,53,421	89	2,79,648	97	1,26,327	...
21st ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	21,299	132	161	31,191	194	7,27,126	154	7,49,073	160	21,947	...
28th ditto	Sindia . . .	75	7,406	99	75	7,032	94	1,63,905	74	1,68,657	77	4,752	...
21st ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	363	50,344	139	409	50,024	122	15,88,235	149	15,63,516	133	...	24,719
21st ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,00,043	152	650	1,31,571	202	27,14,991	140	24,11,508	125	...	3,03,453
21st ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	...	...	...	23	1,180	51	...	...	37,834	57	37,834	...
21st ditto	Kannia Dharlla Tramway . . .	21	1,921	91	32	1,399	44	(e) 17,874	59	43,658	47	25,784	...
	TOTAL	2,941	4,61,098	157	3,159	5,05,993	160	1,22,13,801	141	1,31,87,039	143	9,73,238	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
28th Oct. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	193	12,764	66	193	10,922	57	3,71,472	79	4,84,326	85	1,12,854	...
28th ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	13,788	114	121	15,399	127	4,40,312	124	4,86,427	138	46,115	...
7th ditto	Mysore . . .	58	2,660	46	...	...(a)	...	(d) 74,765	47	(c) 1,43,661	61	68,896	...
21st ditto	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	630	33	...	...	(b) 9,472	29	9,472	...
	TOTAL	372	29,212	78	333	26,951	81	8,86,549	89	11,23,886	92	2,37,337	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,608	26,42,468	275	9,174	25,92,929	283	7,60,42,185	270	7,77,97,601	288	17,55,416	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,80,09,707	135	3,80,70,966	141	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,80,32,478	135	3,97,26,635	147	16,94,157	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 24th June to 21st October 1882.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th October 1882.

(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th October 1881.

(e) Total receipts from 9th July to 22nd October 1881.

(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th October 1882.

(g) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th October 1881.

F. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 1st December 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1882.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AS REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.	
	Full supply.	Actual through-out.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.							
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower 2nd do., Lahore Branch	4.9	3.92	3,073.60	1,228 624 412	...	...	Gurdaspur	18,283	5.26	5.80	Cotton	24,379	The amount entering the Bari Doab Canal head was 2,412 cubic feet per second; of this 248 cubic feet per second passed out of the escapes, and the balance, 2,164 cubic feet, was utilized. Compared with the corresponding irrigation of last year, there is an increase of 25,734 acres, but the area is not equal to that of 1880, when it reached 139,019 acres.
	4.6	1.40			...	...	Amritsar	49,150	4.65	4.65	Rice	22,588	
	3.35	2.00			...	...	Lahore	69,329	3.15	3.15	Sugarcane Others	9,922 79,873	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,073.60	2,164	...	...	...	136,762	...	...	...	136,762	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073.60	1,597	...	...	...	111,028	...	...	...	111,028	
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Karnal Division Delhi do. Hauz do. Do. Bulla Head	4.33	4.74	2,546	68 791 1,271 257	{ ... }	194,505 kuries, bullocks, &c.; 2,610 maunds fuel; and 108,380 cubic feet timber.	Umballa	1,886	4.92	2.70	Cotton	52,617	The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal was 2,675 cubic feet per second, of which 488 cubic feet per second was passed through the escapes, and the remainder utilized. The total area irrigated up to date shows an increase of 7,063 acres (chiefly sugarcane) over that of last year. The increase is divided among the Delhi, Rohtak and Karnal Districts.
	5.70	5.71					Karnal	37,440	3.60	5.98	Rice	43,348	
	9.00	8.90					Delhi	33,623	6.30	5.50	Sugarcane	48,179	
	8.80	7.86					Rohtak	35,124	4.40	3.65	Others	22,976	
							Hissar	32,573	2.10	2.10	...	...
							Jhind	25,513	2.00	0.60	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	2,387	...	194,505	...	167,120	...	...	...	167,120	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,013	...	246,739	...	160,067	...	...	...	160,067	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Sutlej Division Lower Sutlej and Chenab Indus Canals Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	18,000	...	8.85	{ Detail not obtainable for want of establishment. }	{ ... }	The irrigation on the Inundation Canals, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, shows a decrease of 134,254 acres. The decrease is due to heavy rainfall, and partly to damage caused by floods.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	42,000	2.5	0.59			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	192,540	0.32	0.60			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	151,799	4.90	1.5			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh	140,230	...	...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544,569	...	...	...	544,569	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	678,823	...	...	...	678,823	
PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303,882	...	...	...	303,882	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 32,787 acres as compared with the previous year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	271,095	271,095	

J. E. CATTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 50. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th DECEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in varying quantities has fallen in several districts of the Madras Presidency and in two districts of British Burma. A little rain has also fallen in parts of Mysore and Coorg. Elsewhere there has scarcely been any worth noting. In the preceding week the Konkan and the Southern Mahratta Country had good showers.

Agricultural prospects are good everywhere. The *rabi* crops are promising in all provinces, but need rain in Peshawar and a few districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The rice harvest in Bengal, Assam, and Coorg is proceeding with prospect of a fair outturn. In the Madras Presidency and British Burma reaping has commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 13th)		
Bellary . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, outturn average.
Kurnool . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops, later dry crops, generally fair but damaged by late rains in parts; harvest paddy and early dry crops, yield, paddy below average, the rest fair; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam	1·17 (average of 10 stations).	Standing crops, dry grains, and sugarcane thriving; harvest paddy and <i>rabi</i> , outturn about average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease slight.
Kistna	3·11 (average of 4 stations).	Standing crops affected by rain and grubs in parts; harvest paddy and dry crops, yield below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; water 3 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras)	·41 (average of 3 stations).	Standing crops generally good, but in some places damaged by late rains; harvest paddy, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Coimbatore	·31 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	·88 (average of 12 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Madura	1·23 (average of 6 stations).	Standing crops fair, except in parts; cholera in parts.
Malabar	·69 (average of 4 stations).	Standing crops paddy, second crop good; small-pox, fever, and cholera slight in parts.
Travancore	2·16	Fever continues.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Bellary and Kurnool; general prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Dec. 6th)		
Kurrachee . . . . .	. . . . .	River at Kotri on 28th 5 feet 2 inches, same level as last year on same date; fever generally prevalent; slight cattle disease in three talukas; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 25, 36 and 30, in Kotri 30 and 50, in Shahbandar 20, 48, and 48, and in Tatta 24, 32, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Threshing of <i>kharif</i> crops still continues; cotton-picking in progress; <i>rabi</i> crops flourishing; cold seasonable; small-pox continues in Hyderabad and Nausahro; cattle disease in two talukas and fever general throughout; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 41, <i>jowari</i> 46, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka, Viramgam and Parantej; wheat 28 and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . . . .	. . . . .	Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> crops nearly completed in the Amreli taluka; <i>rabi</i> plants somewhat injured by cloudy weather; sugarcane-pressing in progress in the Nowsari division; cholera decreasing in the Amreli taluka; cattle disease still continues in Sidpur and Kari talukas; <i>bajri</i> 32½, and rice common 24½ lbs., per rupee.
Surat . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops healthy; <i>jowari</i> 39, and <i>nagli</i> 59 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik . . . . .	. . . . .	Locusts disappeared; <i>rabi</i> crops look splendid owing to late rain wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . . . . .	. . . . .	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 29th and 2nd; <i>nil</i> on 30th and 1st; suddenly fell to 3° cool on 3rd, and then rose to 2° cool on 4th and 5th; vapour in air in excess of normal till the 1st and afterwards normal; wind normal; distant lightning on 29th.
Poona . . . . .	. . . . .	Late rain has benefited <i>rabi</i> crops which are thriving; weather clear; <i>bajri</i> 45 and <i>jowari</i> 56 lbs. per rupee; in Poona, <i>bajri</i> 39 and <i>jowari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Nagar . . 1.59 Parner . . 1.64 Rahuri . . 1.52 Sangamner . 1.09 Shrigonda . . 52 Karjat . . . 51 Jamkhed . . 71 Sheogaon . . 15 Newasa . . 14 Akola . . . 58 Kopergaon . . 26	<i>Rabi</i> crops good; <i>bajri</i> , maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 41 lbs. per rupee in Sheogaon; <i>jowari</i> , maximum 75 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 44 lbs. per rupee in Akola.
Sholapore . . . . .	. . . . . minimum 1.12 in Barsi; maximum 2.26 in Pandharpur.	Total rainfall 40.57; prospects good; <i>jowari</i> 69 lbs. 16 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 53 lbs. 32 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Early crops in four, and late crops in one, talukas injured by excessive rain; cholera continues in Navalgund and Ron; 19 deaths in Navalgund, and 9 in Ron; slight fever and cattle disease in three talukas; rice, minimum 26 lbs., and <i>jowari</i> 49 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	Kumpta . . 32 Sirsi . . . 50 Kalial . . . 1.02	Rice harvest completed in four talukas; preparing grounds for second crop; slight fever and cattle disease in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 11 seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather fair and cold.
Rajkot . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather cold; general health fair; cholera at Ranawad, Und, and Porbandar; it has re-appeared in Navanagar and Dhrol; <i>bajri</i> 29 lbs. and <i>jowari</i> 38 lbs. per rupee.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> nearly completed everywhere; <i>rabi</i> improved by rain in Konkan and Southern Maratha Country; injured in Dharwar; prospects generally good; fever and cattle disease in several districts; slight cholera and small-pox in a few.
Bombay—(Dec. 13th)		
Kurrachee . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather sultry; river on 9th, 4½ feet against 4 feet 5 inches last year; 2 cases small-pox in Karachi; first case imported from Mekran by a woman; 2 cases in Kotri also; fever generally prevalent; cattle disease in five talukas; keon worm has done some damage in Schwan taluka; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Karachi 25, 13, and 39, in Dadu 36, 40, and 52 lbs., in Ghorabari 20, 44, and 44 lbs.; and in Mirpur Batoro 27, 40, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Rice crops have suffered from rats in Guni; <i>rabi</i> crops flourishing; weather mild; clouds gathering; small-pox in Hyderabad, Nausahro, Moro and Kandiaro; cattle-disease in Badin and Mirpur; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 41, <i>jowari</i> 46, red rice 32 and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka; wheat 27½ and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . . . .	. . . . .	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> continue; <i>bajri</i> 31½ and common rice 25½ per rupee.
Surat . . . . .	. . . . .	Crops healthy; reaping commenced in some talukas; <i>jowari</i> 36 and <i>nagli</i> 60 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather cold, favourable to <i>rabi</i> crops; fever in many talukas; wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 36 and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay).		Abnormal temperature, 2° cool on 6th, 11th and 12th; 1° warm on 9th; <i>nil</i> on all other days; vapour in air in defect of normal on 7th and 8th, in excess of normal on 10th; normal on all other days; wind normal.
Poona.		<i>Rabi</i> thriving; <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 55 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 37 and <i>jowari</i> 48 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar.	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> crops good; cattle-disease at Chas in Nagar taluka; <i>bajri</i> , maximum 60 lbs. in Shrigonda, minimum 42 lbs. per rupee in Akola; <i>jowari</i> , maximum 72 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 51 lbs. in Kopargaon.
Sholapore.		Crops good; <i>jowari</i> 71 lbs. 11 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 55 lbs. 22 tolas, per rupee.
Dharwar.	<i>Nil</i>	Early crops being harvested; cotton and other late crops good; cholera has appeared in a village of Gadag, abated in Navalgand and continues in Ron; slight fever and cattle-disease in three talukas; rice, minimum 25 lbs. and <i>jowari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara.		Harvest completed on coast and two talukas above ghat; preparing ground for second crop; fever subsiding; cattle-disease in two talukas; common rice, in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee; in district average 15 seers per rupee; weather cold and fair.
Rajkot.		Weather cold; general health good, cholera continues in Navanagar and its two villages, and slightly in Dhrol; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 34 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain; weather cold; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; fever and cattle disease in a few districts; slight cholera in a few places.
Bengal—(Dec. 12th)		
Chittagong.	14	Weather cloudy in the beginning of week, since fair and seasonable; prospects of crops good; harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues; cattle disease in Chakaria; public health generally good.
Dacca.	<i>Nil</i>	Pulses being sown; harvesting of <i>amun</i> rice proceeding, outturn good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of late rice crop continue satisfactory, yield estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera somewhat prevalent all over the district.
Moorshedabad.	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of standing crops favourable; cutting of <i>amun</i> paddy continues; fever prevails in a mild form here and there.
Rajahmbye.	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of all crops seem good; cholera in several villages; fever prevails as usual.
Burdwan.	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of <i>amun</i> continues, prospects good; general health fair; occasional cases of fever and cholera reported.
Rungpore.	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy and dry; <i>amun</i> being harvested in some places; prospects of winter crops favourable; transplanting of tobacco commenced; public health good.
Bhagalpur.	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops favourable.
Purneah.	<i>Nil</i>	Cold-weather crops promise well; late rice nearly all harvested, outturn moderate; fever abating.
Patna.	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; reaping of paddy continues; mustard crop flowering; public health good.
Durbhunga.	<i>Nil</i>	Harvesting of rice crop in progress; <i>rabi</i> and tobacco crops promising; prices stationary; public health fair.
Hazaribagh.	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and cold; paddy harvest over; prospects of cold-weather crops favourable; public health generally good.
Cuttack.	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of late rice and <i>rabi</i> crops excellent; late rice being reaped; public health good; cattle disease still reported. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain fell in Chittagong during the week, but none in any other reporting district; harvesting of <i>amun</i> proceeding, generally with prospect of a fair outturn; <i>rabi</i> and sugarcane crops are generally reported on very favourably; prevalence of fever, though decreasing in some parts, still reported from several districts, and of cholera from some; there is still a little small-pox in Pooree, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 12th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; prices falling; no sickness among men or cattle.
Allahabad („ 13th)	No rain	Crops doing well; prices steady.
Gorakhpur („ 11th)		Weather clear; <i>aghani</i> rice being reaped; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crop good; health fair; prices stationary.
Jhansi („ 12th)		<i>Kharif</i> harvesting over; <i>rabi</i> crops promising; prices stationary; small-pox in parganas Jhansi and Garotha.
Agra („ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy off and on; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; well irrigation continues; small-pox in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable; crops good; condition of cattle and people very fair, some fever still prevalent.
Meerut („ „)		Weather damp and cloudy; prospects of rain which is needed; small-pox continues; prices stationary; crops promising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W.P. & Oudh—contd.		
Kumaon (Dec. 12th)	No rain	General health good; that form of typhus called <i>goliarog</i> is not spreading, and is on the decrease; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow ( " " )	. . . . .	Prospects continue favourable, but rain is urgently required; general health good; want of fodder felt.
Partabgarh ( " " )	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> and sugarcane crops promising; a few cases of cholera are still reported.
Sitapur ( " " )	. . . . .	Prospects still favourable, but rain wanted; small-pox reported in tahsil Sitapur, otherwise health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Irrigation going on; prospects good; prices steady; ague and fever in part of district.
Rae Bareli (" 11th)	. . . . .	Weather seasonable; in irrigated lands <i>rabi</i> crops coming up well; cholera declining; cattle-disease in tahsil Rae Bareli; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 12th)	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> doing well; poppy being sown; general health good; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad ( " " )	. . . . .	Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; sky clear; rain needed.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear, except at Agra, Meerut, and Saharanpur; rain needed in Lucknow, Sitapur, Farukhabad, Aligarh, Meerut, and Saharanpur; some fever and small-pox, but general health and prospects favourable; prices generally stationary.		
Punjab—(Dec. 12th)		
Delhi . . . . .	. . . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Hissar . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Burani rabi</i> crops require rain; prices stationary; sporadic small-pox in Rohtak; health otherwise good.
Umballa . . . . .	. . . . .	Rain wanted; <i>rabi</i> sowing completed; prices stationary; health good.
Jullundur . . . . .	. . . . .	Prices stationary; health good; sugarcane-pressing in progress.
Amritsar . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; prices stationary; health good.
Lahore . . . . .	. . . . .	Prospects of crops good; prices fluctuating; health good.
Ferozepore . . . . .	. . . . .	Kharif crop gathered; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices falling; health good.
Sialkot . . . . .	. . . . .	Prospects of crops good; rain wanted; prices stationary; health good.
Rawalpindi . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; cattle disease in the Murree tahsil; slight fever throughout the district; prices slightly rising.
Peshawar . . . . .	. . . . .	Rain wanted; prices stationary; slight fever still prevalent.
Mooltan . . . . .	. . . . .	Health fair; crops good; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan . . . . .	. . . . .	Fever abating; mortality still high; prospects good; prices steady.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —The prospects of the crops are generally good; slight fever prevails in two or three districts, and sporadic small-pox is reported from Rohtak; there has been no rain during the week.		
Central Provinces—		
Raipur (Dec. 9th)	. . . . .	Weather clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> crop promises well; fever abating; health generally good; prices fluctuating.
Jubbulpore (" 12th)	. . . . .	Weather clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; prospects and health good; prices steady.
Saugor (" 11th)	. . . . .	Crops excellent; health fair; prices steady.
Seoni (" 12th)	. . . . .	Weather clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> crop flourishing; threshing of rice commenced; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ( " " )	. . . . .	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crop promises well; fever prevalent; few cases of small-pox; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
Nagpur (" 13th)	. . . . .	Nights cool with heavy dew; prospects of crops and health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur (" 7th)	. . . . .	Weather clear and cool; prospects of crops good; fever still prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa (" 12th)	. . . . .	Days warm, nights cool; <i>kharif</i> reaping nearly complete; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear and cool; some rain; crops are being harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops are in good condition; fever still reported from few districts but is on the decline; prices remain steady.		
British Burma—		
(Dec. 9th)		
Akyab	1·05	Total rainfall 204·17 inches; public health in town good; twenty-one deaths from cholera and six from small-pox reported from district; slight cattle disease in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon	Nil	Total rainfall 102·02 inches; two deaths from cholera and one from small-pox; otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein	0·17	Total rainfall 125·83 inches; eight deaths from cholera in town and two in district; thirty-two deaths from cattle disease in one township; prospects of crops generally good.
Prome	Nil	Total rainfall 50·21 inches; public health and general health of cattle good; crop prospects fair; reaping well advanced.
Amherst (Moulmein)	Nil	Total rainfall 202·90 inches; public health both in Moulmein and district good; eighteen deaths of cattle in one township; prospects of crops good; reaping progressing.
Toungoo	Nil	Total rainfall 91·64 inches; five deaths from cholera reported from district; otherwise public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health good; prospects of crops favourable; reaping commenced.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam— (Dec. 13th)		
Gauhati	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; nights and mornings foggy; reaping of <i>sali</i> paddy in progress; public health good.
Sylhet	<i>Nil</i>	Paddy harvest continues; no information about outturn yet; cholera in epidemic form in many places.
Cachar	0.4	Weather cloudy and still unseasonably warm; reaping of <i>sali</i> crops continues; common rice 26½ seers per rupee; thirty-two deaths from cholera in and about Silchar reported.
Dibrugarh	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold; <i>sali dhan</i> being harvested; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 13th)		
Bangalore . . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> almost completed; prospects favourable.
Mysore . . . .	.06	A good rice crop is being reaped; coffee is being picked and pulped outturn deficient; demand dull; prices of food-grains and of cardamoms falling; public health good, save in Nanjarajapatna taluk, where small-pox and fever prevail.
Mercara . . . .	.01	<i>General Remarks.</i> —The crops throughout province are in a thriving condition; cultivation of <i>vaisakh</i> paddy progressing favourably; prospects good; fever and murrain prevalent in parts; general health good.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Dec. 13th)		
Amraoti . . . .	. . . .	Cotton-picking continued; <i>kharif</i> crops being harvested; <i>rabi</i> crops progressing favourably; wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . . .	. . . .	Prospects of crops favourable; <i>kharif</i> reaping progressing.
Hyderabad . . . .	. . . .	<i>Tabi</i> crops in good condition; <i>abi</i> crops continue to be reaped; no fever or cattle disease; cholera still prevalent; prices, wheat 16½, coarse rice 11, white <i>juari</i> 27, yellow <i>juari</i> 34½, and <i>tur</i> 23½, seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Dec. 13th)		
Indore . . . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) . . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna . . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . . .	. . . .	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; public health good.
Goona . . . .	. . . .	Crops good; health fair; wheat 22 seers and 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal . . . .	. . . .	Weather cool; crops good; public health good.
Agar . . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . . .	. . . .	The <i>kharif</i> harvest is being reaped; health fair; prices stationary.
Manpur . . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; sowing of opium continues; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 13th) . . . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable but somewhat cloudy.
Sirohi („ 10th) . . . .	. . . .	Tanks, wells, and health good; crop prospects fair.
Meywar („ 9th) . . . .	. . . .	Wells and tanks fair; health and crop prospects good.
Harowti („ 11th) . . . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	Kotah	Health and prospects continue good.
Ajmere („ 12th)	Shahpura	Health good; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed.
Jeypore ( „ „) . . . .	. . . .	Prices steady; prospects favourable; health good.
Ulwar ( „ „) . . . .	. . . .	Crop prospects and health good; prices steady.
Nepal—		
Khatmandú (Dec. 7th) . . . .	.10	Prospects good; weather much warmer than in the previous week; occasional cloudy days, but for the past two days bright and clear.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1882.

WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1882.										LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).										REMARKS.
CANAL DIVISION.					ZILA.					CULTIVATED AREA.					CULTIVATED AREA.					
Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.	Alotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current year.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total from 1st April to 30th September 1882.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.				
UPPER GANGES.																				
Northern	10-00	5-73	740	730	48,778	37,927	Saharanpur	19,547	1,937	29,424	680	1,500	122	1,659	54,869	18-0	4-9	Owing to the very low supply which was run and to the necessity for keeping the water passed into the Lower Ganges Canal to a minimum, the discharge tables are not reliable. The Lower Canal was closed after the 2nd of the month. Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that there was a general demand only from 7th to 14th, and that the rest of the month there was a demand only for rice.		
Amritsar	6-80	...	700	...	54,556	47,702	Muzaffarnagar	47,896	4,237	21,775	3,157	2,917	753	2,022	82,757	14-0	5-8			
Meerut	8-30	4-40	969	360	72,045	55,044	Meerut	72,675	16,976	10,447	9,304	13,643	3,707	1,968	128,720	12-16	5-6			
Balundshahr	7-35	3-90	972	330	69,638	62,110	Balundshahr	8,886	52,853	161	12,417	5,240	589	1,364	81,510	9-0	4-8			
Aligarh	5-50	2-77	994	259	72,457	76,185	Aligarh	1,238	45,768	194	3,333	1,711	117	1,325	53,686	13-0	5-2			
LOWER GANGES.																				
Narora	9-00	0-3	975	...	13,497	11,671	Muttra	1,649	9,126	...	8,437	69	144	1,329	20,754	10-7	5-8	Expanded— Ganges Canal . . . 1,679 Lower Ganges Canal . . . 31 Escapes— Meerut Division . . . 478 Balundshahr ditto . . . 81 Narora ditto . . . 48 Mainpuri ditto . . . 29 Cawnpore ditto . . . 297 Etawah ditto . . . 638 Bhogpur ditto . . . 188 Deduct excess discharge . . . 1,745 233 3,222		
Mainpuri	7-00	0-17	600	...	34,124	28,766	Etah	1,179	6,816	11	795	148	52	821	9,822	7-8	5-2			
Cawnpore	8-20	1-7	825	...	51,907	55,866	Mainpuri	3,865	26,641	158	762	928	47	1,317	33,718	16-5	3-9			
Etawah	5-80	2-2	975	31	69,638	76,073	Fatehgarh	4,985	38,173	162	135	927	40	848	45,270	16-1	5-8			
Bhogpur	7-00	2-1	950	...	21,072	19,969	Etawah	2,210	19,862	402	15	441	15	233	23,178	14-4	4-7			
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.																				
	1,710	507,772	471,313	Cawnpore	4,364	40,282	2,344	...	3,758	348	1,448	52,544	20-3	2-8	Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that there was a general demand only from 7th to 14th, and that the rest of the month there was a demand only for rice.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi	8	...	...	11	1	...	...	20	10-7	6-3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	2,129	2,209	...	8,693	103	313	67	13,514	5-8	6-0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dún	1,120	...	3,261	1	...	...	286	4,668	21-4	10-4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	...	...	312	...	...	...	1,159	1,471	20-9	6-5
Eastern Jumna Canal.																				
Agra Canal	5-2	2-32	1,250	526	104,665	97,512	Tarai	1,282	2,701	43-2	5-7	Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that there was a general demand only from 7th to 14th, and that the rest of the month there was a demand only for rice.		
Rohtakhand	...	6-20	2,000	...	43,123	43,704	Pilibhit	1,067	...	531	...	...	...	...	1,598	28-5	5-6
Bijnor	...	...	...	10	24,231	31,376	Bareilly	8,938	...	10,994	...	...	...	...	19,932	24-0	7-8
Dún	...	...	...	...	1,471	3,269	Jhānsi	33	...	3	2	...	...	...	42	21-6	5-6
Jhānsi	...	...	...	...	4,668	4,765	Hamirpur	11	...	15	...	...	...	24	50	23-6	4-7
Hamirpur	42	51	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.										686,022	
TOTAL.																				
	686,022	652,006	Increase	162,337	334,887	69,245	45,081	19,578	3,523	17,355	652,006	Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that there was a general demand only from 7th to 14th, and that the rest of the month there was a demand only for rice.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease	28,878	...	12,805	2,699	12,322	2,791	...	34,016	...	...	

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th November 1882.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						REMARKS.			
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.									
	Up.			Down.			Total up and down.			Up.			Down.			Total up and down.			Up.			Down.				Total up and down.		
	Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.		Mds.	Nos.			Mds.	Nos.	
GRAINS.																												
Wheat	700	...	...	4,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	125	...	...	975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urd . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	300	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Báira . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley . . . . .	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,125	...	...	5,612	...	...	...	...	...	2,726	...	...	2,776	...	...	501	...	...	5,325	...	...	5,826	...	...	14,214	...	...
Cotton . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	...	...	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	300	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	967	...	...	2,917	...	...	...	...	...	16,279	...	...	16,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods	470	...	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood . . . . .	...	...	...	2,650	...	...	...	...	...	7,187	...	...	8,609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos . . . . .	...	...	...	1,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poles and squared timber . . . . .	...	...	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber . . . . .	...	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,862	...	...	11,375	...	...	14,237	...	...	27,006	...	...	29,119	...	...	501	...	...	8,573	...	...	9,074	...	...	52,430	...	...
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INCREASE	2,862	...	...	11,375	...	...	14,237	...	...	27,006	...	...	29,119	...	...	501	...	...	8,573	...	...	9,074	...	...	52,430	...	...
DECREASE . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).				Lower Ganges Canal (local).				Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).				Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.			
	1881.		1882.		1881.		1882.		1881.		1882.		1881.		1882.	
	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	Ton mileage	Value of goods	Number of passengers	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	Ton mileage	Value of goods	Number of passengers	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	Ton mileage	Value of goods	Number of passengers	Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	Ton mileage	Value of goods	Number of passengers
ALLAHABAD, The 6th November 1882.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. & Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALAHABAD.
The 6th November 1882.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

FOOT NOTE.—The traffic return of the Agra Canal for September 1881 was also blank.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH OCTOBER 1881.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH OCTOBER 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 29TH OCTOBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 28TH OCTOBER 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
4th Nov. 1882	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal	172	R 1,45,898	R 848	193	R 1,28,828	R 667	R 32,29,791	R 620	R 33,38,241	R 643	R 1,08,450	R
4th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	83,028	152	547	91,380	167	27,19,228	164	27,73,174	168	53,946	...
4th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,06,904	306	676	2,20,277	326	51,62,532	252	53,60,269	263	1,97,737	...
4th ditto	Madras	858	1,02,911	120	861	1,19,582	139	36,74,412	141	40,90,618	158	4,16,206	...
4th ditto	South Indian	655	67,673	103	655	79,465	121	22,27,488	112	21,70,229	109	...	57,250
28th Oct. 1882	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	5,27,222	366	1,458	6,37,431	437	1,74,24,373	398	1,77,92,415	406	3,68,042	...
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,40,358	316	461	1,65,878	360	52,78,452	393	55,33,885	398	2,55,433	...
	TOTAL	4,791	12,73,994	266	4,851	14,42,841	297	3,97,16,276	273	4,10,58,831	282	13,42,555	...
4th Nov. 1882	<i>State.</i> East Indian	1,504	8,08,972	538	1,507	7,76,612	502	2,45,65,784	538	2,46,48,762	543	82,978	...
4th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	3,882	130	33	10,250	311	86,137	102	1,23,707	132	37,570	...
4th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,231	46	27	921	34	36,307	44	39,851	49	3,544	...
4th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	49,154	211	230	38,884	169	9,87,271	141	11,23,472	161	1,36,201	...
4th ditto	Tirhoot	82	8,418	103	75	12,757	170	3,12,452	129	3,62,225	148	49,773	...
4th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,153	161	57	7,474	131	2,87,383	166	2,89,677	169	2,294	...
4th ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,619	121	29	2,500	86	81,692	92	67,959	78	...	13,733
4th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	5,275	61	87	5,663	65	1,58,976	61	2,65,608	101	1,06,632	...
4th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	510	42	12	739	61	21,543	60	25,446	70	3,603	...
4th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	1,89,956	187	1,116	1,90,000	170	48,84,597	158	56,94,893	169	8,10,296	...
4th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,171	204	45	13,084	291	2,71,860	200	2,99,088	220	27,128	...
4th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	4,248	80	98	6,091	62	1,57,666	90	2,86,103	97	1,28,434	...
4th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	23,626	147	161	40,909	254	7,50,752	153	7,90,930	162	40,178	...
4th ditto	Sindia	75	4,910	65	75	6,276	84	1,68,815	74	1,73,922	76	5,167	...
4th ditto	Punjab Northern	363	66,587	183	419	51,562	123	16,54,822	151	16,64,654	137	9,832	...
22nd Oct. 1882	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	87,879	133	...	...	(a) 27,14,991	140	(b) 24,11,508	125	...	3,03,483	...
28th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	...	...	...	23	1,220	53	...	...	38,448	55	38,448	...
28th ditto	Kanra Dharla Tramway	21	1,526	73	32	1,453	45	(c) 19,400	60	45,401	47	26,001	...
	TOTAL	2,948	4,69,145	159	2,519	3,89,783	155	1,25,95,067	141	1,37,02,892	143	11,07,825	...
4th Nov. 1882	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	10,850	56	193	11,527	60	3,62,322	79	4,96,897	85	1,14,576	...
4th ditto	Nizam's	121	12,078	100	121	15,163	125	4,52,390	123	4,99,209	137	46,819	...
28th Oct. 1882	Mysore	58	4,472	77	86	6,607	77	84,983	48	1,75,005	67	90,022	...
28th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	511	27	...	...	(d) 9,584	27	9,584	...
	TOTAL	372	27,400	74	419	33,808	81	9,19,695	90	11,80,695	93	2,61,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,615	25,79,511	268	9,296	26,43,044	284	7,77,96,822	267	8,05,91,180	270	27,94,358	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,89,39,664	134	3,94,67,756	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,88,57,158	133	4,11,23,424	138	22,66,266	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd October 1882.

(d) Total receipts from 24th June to 28th October 1882.

(e) Total receipts from 9th July to 29th October 1881.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 11th December 1882.

F. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE STATISTICS OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENTS IN BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1881.

No. $\frac{28}{1757-67}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Fort William, the 12th December 1882.

READ again—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 16 (Judicial), dated 25th May 1882.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails throughout British India for the year 1881.

RESOLUTION.

In the despatch read in the preamble Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India suggested that it would tend greatly to the due supervision of the working of the Jail Departments in India if a review of the statistics for the various Provinces were prepared annually by the Government of India. In accordance with this suggestion the Governor General in Council proceeds to review the jail statistics of British India for the year 1881. It may be noted that the jail reports for the several Provinces with the orders of Local Governments and Administrations thereon were received by the Government of India on the dates specified in the margin. In some cases the local reports were not received until very long after the close of the year to which they relate, and the Governor General in Council trusts that arrangements will be made whereby the reports with the orders of the Local Governments or Administrations thereon will in future reach the Government of India not later than the 1st June, the date prescribed by paragraph 3 of Home Department Circular letter Nos. 14—1051 to 1060, dated 25th July 1882.

Madras, 23rd November 1882.
Bombay, 25th September 1882.
Bengal, 16th June 1882.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 28th April 1882.
Punjab, 19th August 1882.
Central Provinces, 26th April 1882.
British Burma, 27th May 1882.
Assam, 28th July 1882.
Coorg, 17th June 1882.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts, 19th June 1882.

RESULTS IN BRITISH INDIA AS A WHOLE.

2. The statistics* appended to this Resolution, which have been compiled from the local reports,

* Statements 1 to 4. Distribution of prisoners of all classes: classification of convicts according to religion, age, sex, previous occupation, length of sentence and nature of imprisonment: and number of convicts who had been previously convicted.

show that at the close of the year 1881 there were 32 central jails, 206 district jails, and 238 subsidiary jails or lock-ups throughout British India. The prisoners of

all classes received into these jails and lock-ups during the year 1881 aggregated 295,046, being a decrease of 21,286, or 6·7 per cent. as compared with the number received during the previous year. The total daily average number of prisoners throughout British India was 91,218, or 6·81 per cent. less than in the previous year when it amounted to 97,880. The number of prisoners who remained in jail at the close of the year was 86,598, of whom 82,104 were convicted prisoners, 3,614 under-trial, 822† civil prisoners, and 58 security, insane and State prisoners. Of the convicted prisoners who were

† This number is exclusive of 182 civil prisoners in the Bombay Presidency as they are not shown in the Statement headed "General Summary" appended to the Provincial Report.

confined in jail on the 31st December 1881, the majority, 48,671, or 59·49 per cent., were classed as Hindus, 24,204, or 29·58 per cent., as Muhammadans, and the remainder 8,945, or 10·93 per cent., as belonging to other religions. A comparison of the average daily strength of the convicts and of the admissions in each Province during the year with the results of the census taken in the year 1881, is made in paragraph 8 of this Resolution. The general result for the whole of British India is that the average daily strength of the convicts during the year 1881 represented a proportion to every 10,000 of the population of 4·3, and that the number of convicts admitted during the year showed a proportion of 6·8 to every 10,000 of the general population.

3. Of the total number of convicts in jail at the close of the year 1881, 78,192, or 95·57 per cent., were males, and 3,628, or 4·43 per cent. females. The distribution of these convicts according to age is shewn by the following figures :—

Under 16 years of age	...	...	862, or 1·05 per cent.
Between 16 and 40 years of age	...	...	63,085, or 77·10 „
Between 40 and 60 years of age	...	...	15,429, or 18·86 „
Above 60 years of age	...	...	2,444, or 2·99 „

The previous occupations of the convicts were classified thus :—

Persons employed under Government or a Municipal or other local authority	...	...	2,793, or 3·57 per cent.
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	...	...	43,889, or 56·13 „
All other classes	...	...	31,510, or 40·3 „

The distribution of the convicts according to length of sentence is thus shewn :—

Not exceeding 1 year	...	...	31,317, or 38·33 per cent.
Above 1 year and not exceeding 5 years	...	...	36,514, or 44·68 „
Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years	...	...	9,210, or 11·27 „
Exceeding 10 years	...	...	1,063, or 1·3 „
Transported beyond the seas	...	...	3,612, or 4·42 „

Of the total number of convicts sentenced to transportation beyond the seas, 1,672 or 46·29 per cent., were sentenced to transportation for various terms of years, and the remainder 1,940 or 53·71 per cent., to transportation for life. Lastly, of the convicts in jail at the close of the year 1881, 72,711, or 99·06 per cent., were working out sentences of rigorous imprisonment, and 687, or less than one per cent., had been sentenced to simple imprisonment.* The general results stated above may be summarized thus : Of the total number of convicts confined in the jails of British India on the 31st December 1881, the majority were Hindus, the large bulk were between 16 and 40 years of age; the class of the population from which the convicts were drawn was mainly the agricultural class; the large majority of sentences of imprisonment inflicted were for periods not exceeding 5 years, and the nature of imprisonment generally inflicted was rigorous, the comparative number of sentences of simple imprisonment being very small. These results are very much what might have been expected.

4. The number of convicts in jail during the year 1881, who had been previously convicted, was 39,628, as compared with 41,971 in the previous year, the ratio to the total number of convicts being 17·7 against 17·4 in the year 1880. Of the number of convicts, 11,835, who came under the rules for remission of sentences, 5,126, or 43·31

* These figures are exclusive of the Central Provinces, British Burma and Coorg, the reports for which Provinces do not show the distribution of the convicts according to the nature of imprisonment to which they were sentenced.

per cent., gained remissions, and 6,709, or 56·69 per cent., failed to gain any remission of sentences. The total number of juvenile prisoners (*i.e.*, prisoners under 16 years of age) imprisoned during the year 1881 was 2,703 against 3,062 in the previous year, while the number of juvenile prisoners who had been previously convicted was 672, or 24·86 per cent., as compared with 680, or 22·2 per cent., during the year 1880.

5. The manner in which the convicts were employed is shewn in Statement No. 5. The average number of effectives was 71,495 against 76,840 in the previous year, and the manner in which they were employed during the two years is thus shewn:—

	1880.	1881.
On unremunerative labour	2,081	1,299
As prison officers	3,579	3,534
As prison servants	9,589	8,954
Building and repairing jail	15,085	12,768
On jail garden	5,484	5,105
On manufactures	34,733	32,804
Extramurally	3,610	3,378

The ratio of convicts employed during the year 1881 as prison officers, as prison servants, and on manufactures to the average number of effectives was 4·9, 12·5 and 45·9, respectively, as compared with 4·6, 12·7 and 45·2, in the previous year. For all practical purposes these ratios may therefore be said to have been identical during the two years. The daily average number of civil prisoners was 1,019 against 975 in the previous year, of whom 50 and 44 respectively were females.

6. Particulars regarding the behaviour of the convicts in jail are given in Statement No. 6. In addition to 327 criminal offences which were judicially tried and punished by the criminal courts, 76,098* breaches of jail rules occurred which were punished departmentally. The punishments inflicted for these breaches of jail rules consisted of solitary confinement, reduced diet, solitary confinement with reduced diet, corporal punishment, and certain minor punishments which are not separately shewn in the reports. Under the head of solitary confinement there was a small increase, as compared with the previous year, in the number of cases in which resort was had to this form of punishment—from 4,022 to 4,050, and in the case of solitary confinement with reduced diet from 7,190 to 7,651. The punishment of reduced diet was resorted to in 15,201 cases against 23,179 in the previous year, and “other” punishments fell from 41,813 to 40,229. As regards corporal punishment, which is being separately dealt with by the Government of India, it is sufficient to notice here that the number of cases in which resort was had to this form of punishment shows a very considerable falling off as compared with the previous year, from 17,057 to 8,920, or by 47·7 per cent. The general ratio of the total punishments of all kinds to the average number of convicts decreased from 101·2 in the previous year to 88·8 during the year 1881.

7. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners of all classes in the jails of British India during the year 1881 (exclusive of the cost of building new jails, and of additions,

Statement No. 7—Cost of guarding and maintenance.

* Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles	8,297
Offences relating to work	39,159
Other offences against prison discipline	23,642

alterations, or repairs of existing jails) was Rs. 47,99,672 as compared with Rs. 53,86,718 during the previous year. The total gross cost per head of average strength aggregated Rs. 64-15-11 against Rs. 66-11-10 in the year 1880, and was thus distributed:—

			1880.			1881.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of rations per head of average strength	...		29	10	1	26	6	6
Do. establishment	"	"	18	7	5	19	5	3
Do. police guard	"	"	8	9	7	8	14	9
Do. hospital charges	"	"	1	15	1	1	12	9
Do. clothing	"	"	3	1	10	3	9	7
Do. contingencies	"	"	4	15	10	4	15	1
Total	...		66	11	10	64	15	11

The cash receipts from manufactures during the year 1881 aggregated Rs. 36,07,910, as compared with Rs. 36,03,977 during the previous year, and the net cost to Government per head of all convicts amounted to Rs. 40-10-0 against Rs. 43-5-0 during the year 1880.

8. As compared with recent years the death-rate amongst the prisoners of Indian jails during 1880 and 1881 shows a very marked improvement. During the three years, 1877 to 1879, the mortality was exceptionally high—the maximum ratio, 8·1 per cent., having been reached in 1878. This was in great part due to the famine which ruled in Southern India during 1877, and to the widespread privation and want which prevailed in Northern India also during the succeeding two years. In 1880 the death-rate fell to 4·8 per cent. or to nearly one-half that of 1878, and in 1881 it fell still further, viz., to 4·4. The average number of daily sick and of admissions into hospital have not, however, shown such a marked improvement during recent years, but it will be more instructive to examine these points when the results in the several Provinces come to be considered. The following comparative tabular statement has been prepared in the Sanitary Commissioner's Office, and will suffice to indicate generally the principal points as regards the sickness and mortality amongst prisoners of the country taken as a whole during the last five years.

Jails of British India.

YEAR.	RATIO PER 100.				
	Admissions into hospital.	Daily sick.	DEATHS FROM		
			Cholera.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	All causes.
1877	101	3	·7	2·5	6·1
1878	119	4	·5	3·2	8·1
1879	129	4	·4	2·7	7·3
1880	121	4	·07	1·9	4·8
1881	121	4	·3	1·6	4·4

It is satisfactory to note that considerable progress has been made in all Provinces in providing accommodation and dietaries of prisoners. sufficient and suitable accommodation for the prisoners and in various other ways promoting their general

well-being. With regard to some Provinces, however, it has been found necessary to draw special attention to the evidence of overcrowding which was furnished in the local reports, and although in most instances mention was made that accommodation for the surplus population was provided by resorting to worksheds and verandahs, nevertheless, such accommodation, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, must always be deemed highly unsatisfactory, and local authorities are urged to do all in their power to discourage jail officials from depending on such means for relieving overcrowding, as any reduction of the space allowed is attended with the gravest risk, which cannot be removed by the use of workshops, &c., as dormitories. The dietaries also of the prisoners have received careful consideration during the year, and the recent orders* of the Government on this subject have already borne fruit. Several of the suggestions contained in the able memoranda by the Sanitary Commissioner and by Surgeon-Major Lewis, which were circulated with the Government orders, have already been adopted by many jail officials. The experience of the year 1881 as well as of 1880 fully confirms the opinion expressed by the Government of India that the excessive sickness and mortality of the immediately preceding years were not due to insufficient food.

RESULTS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

9. The statement given in the margin† shows for the several Provinces the proportion to every 10,000 of the population (as ascertained by the last census) (1) of the average daily strength of the convicts, and (2) of the number of convicts admitted during the year 1881. This statement shows that the above proportion calculated either upon the average daily strength, or upon the total number of convicts admitted during the year, was far larger in the case of British Burma than elsewhere. The figures show that the several Provinces stand in the following order as regards the criminality of the population if the proportion to every 10,000 of the population is calculated (a) on the daily average strength of convicts throughout the year and (b) on the total number of convicts admitted during the year :—

Province.	Population	Average daily strength of convicts.	Number of convicts admitted during the year.	PROPORTION TO EVERY 10,000 OF POPULATION	
				(a) of daily average strength.	(b) of number admitted during the year.
Madras ...	31,170,631	10,250	10,607	3·3	3·4
Bombay ...	16,454,414	9,410	18,025	5·7	10·9
Bengal ...	69,536,861	15,506	31,405	2·3	4·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	44,107,869	26,477	38,776	6·0	8·8
Punjab ...	18,850,437	13,338	19,492	7·02	10·3
Central Provinces.	9,838,791	3,915	6,672	3·9	6·8
British Burma	3,736,771	4,559	7,270	12·2	19·5
Assam ...	4,881,426	1,356	3,427	2·8	7·02
Coorg ...	178,302	78	148	4·4	8·3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	2,672,673	1,239	1,698	4·6	6·3
TOTAL ...	201,428,175	86,019	137,580	4·3	6·8

† Figures taken from General Form VII of the Census of 1881.

(a)	(b)
British Burma.	British Burma.
Punjab	Bombay.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.
Bombay.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Coorg.
Coorg.	Assam.
Central Provinces.	Central Provinces.
Madras.	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Assam.	Bengal.
Bengal.	Madras.

* Home Department Resolution No. 3—114-24, dated the 3rd February 1882.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the figures show the criminality of the population in British Burma, in Upper India, and in the Bombay Presidency to be relatively greater than in Southern India and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal where the minimum amount of criminality is reached. These results are probably in accordance with the facts.

10. The first of the tabular statements appended to this Resolution gives a general summary of the distribution of prisoners of all classes in the jails of British India during the year 1881. There was a general and uniform decrease in the number of prisoners admitted into jail as compared with the previous year, the Provinces in which the falling off was most marked being the following :—

Province.				Decrease.	Percentage.
Bombay ...	...	...	...	6,376	21·7
Bengal ...	...	...	...	4,652	5·6
Madras ...	...	...	...	3,163	16·1
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	2,742	18·8
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	...	...	...	1,500	35·5

Similarly the daily average jail population decreased in the case of all Provinces except Assam (where there was a small increase of 31 or 2·12 per cent., which is attributed to a slightly larger number of long-term sentences), the proportionate decrease as compared with the previous year being greatest in Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces, where it represented a percentage of 13·22, 13·41 and 14·94 respectively. The total number of prisoners in jail during the years 1880, 1881 and the daily average in the larger Presidencies or Provinces was—

Provinces.	Total number of prisoners.		Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.	Daily average number.		Decrease.	Percentage of decrease.
	1880.	1881.			1880.	1881.		
Madras ...	32,049	27,986	4,063	12·67	12,202	10,589	1,613	13·22
Bombay ...	41,738	33,524	8,214	19·67	11,371	9,846	1,525	13·41
Bengal ...	100,711	95,009	5,702	5·66	18,001	16,746	1,255	6·97
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	125,259	122,784	2,475	1·97	29,175	28,067	1,108	3·18
Punjab ...	65,189	63,424	1,765	2·69	14,673	14,357	316	2·15

The jail population of Northern India and the Lower Provinces was thus very considerably larger than that of Madras and Bombay, although the relative decrease in the numbers as compared with the previous year was greater in the case of the latter than in the former. The general decrease in the jail population during the year 1881 is probably to be attributed to favourable seasons and the generally prosperous condition of the people.

11. The following statement shows the distribution of the jail population (*i.e.*, of the convicts in jail on the 31st December 1881), according to religion as compared with the results of the census of

1881, under the general heads of Hindus, Muhammadans, and other classes :—

Province.	Population according to the Census of 1881.			Total number of convicts in Jail on December 31st, 1881.			Percentage of population, jail and free, to total population.			Percentage of jail population on December 31st, 1881, to total jail population on that day.		
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
Madras ...	28,407,678	1,933,561	739,392	7,000	757	1,539	91.4	6.3	2.3	75.30	8.14	16.56
Bombay ...	12,308,582	3,021,131	1,124,701	5,127	3,491	210	74.8	18.4	6.8	58.07	39.54	2.39
Bengal ...	45,452,806	21,704,724	2,379,331	8,463	5,980	788	65.3	31.2	3.5	55.57	39.26	5.17
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	38,053,394	5,922,886	131,589	20,492	4,227	40	86.2	13.5	.3	82.77	17.07	.16
Punjab ...	7,130,528	10,525,150	1,194,750	3,161	8,256	1,408	37.9	55.8	6.3	24.65	64.37	10.98
Central Provinces ...	7,317,830	275,773	2,245,188	2,549	463	932	74.3	2.8	22.9	64.63	11.74	23.63
British Burma ...	88,177	168,881	3,479,713	225	258	3,808	2.3	4.5	83.2	5.24	8.01	88.75
Coorg ...	162,489	12,541	3,272	38	23	18	91.1	7.0	1.9	48.10	29.12	22.78
Assam ...	3,062,148	1,317,022	502,256	613	546	198	62.8	26.9	10.3	45.17	40.24	14.59
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	2,425,654	187,555	59,464	1,003	203	4	90.8	7.0	2.2	82.89	16.78	.33

These figures show that the number of Hindu convicts in jail at the close of the year 1881 bore in the case of all Provinces (except British Burma where peculiar conditions exist) a smaller percentage to the total jail population than the Hindu population in each Province bears to the total population, jail and free. On the other hand, the number of Muhammadans in jail on the 31st December 1881, as compared with the total jail population on that day, showed, in the case of all Provinces, a larger ratio than the ratio which the general Muhammadan population bears to the total population of the Province. In some cases, as for instance the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab, and some of the smaller Provinces, the differences which are thus shewn are very striking.

12. The distribution of the prison population according to sex, Convicts according to sex, age and previous age and previous occupation does not call for any detailed remark. The figures contained in Statement No. 2 may be thus summarized :—

Sex, age and previous occupation of convicts in the jails of the several Provinces on the 31st December 1881.				PROVINCE.									
				Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	North-Western Pro- vinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Coorg.	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Sex.													
Males	...	...	...	8,933	8,416	14,665	23,380	12,339	3,661	4,259	1,312	75	1,162
Females	...	...	...	363	412	566	1,379	486	283	32	45	4	68
Age.													
Under 16 years	...	...	...	108	142	94	277	172	46	11	1	2	9
Between 16 and 40 years	...	...	...	6,748	7,348	11,193	18,540	10,065	3,330	3,640	1,159	74	938
Ditto 40 and 60 years	...	...	...	2,198	1,197	3,289	4,960	2,272	528	611	185	3	186
Above 60 years	...	...	...	242	141	655	982	316	40	29	12	...	27
Previous occupation.													
Persons employed under Government, &c.	...	...	...	291	448	535	625	459	216	113	73	1	32
Persons engaged in agriculture, &c.	...	...	...	3,594	4,654	9,681	13,941	6,926	1,783	2,290	890	9	231
All other classes	...	...	...	5,048	3,314	4,549	8,814	4,954	1,662	1,856	359	65	889

The male prisoners in the case of all Provinces represented upwards of 90 per cent. of the total jail population, and the large bulk of the prisoners consisted everywhere, as might have been expected, of persons between 16 and 40 years of age. The number

of convicts in prison who were, previous to conviction, employed either under Government or by Municipal or other local authorities, amounted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to 625, or 2·67 per cent., of the jail population, in Bengal to 535, or 3·65 per cent. in the Punjab to 459, or 3·72 per cent., in Bombay to 448, or 5·32 per cent., and in Madras to 291, or 3·26 per cent. In all Provinces, except Madras, the Central Provinces, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the bulk of the prison population on the 31st December 1881 was described as having belonged to the agricultural class.

13. As regards the distribution of convicts according to length of sentence, the following figures show for the several Provinces the proportion to the total number of convicts in jail on the 31st December 1881, of convicts (1) who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding five years, and (2) who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding five years or to transportation beyond the seas—

Length of sentence.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding five years	66·24	80·60	82·63	86·60	88·22	87·55	83·29	90·86	80·24
Convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding five years or to transportation beyond the seas...	33·76	19·40	17·37	13·40	11·78	12·45	16·71	9·14	19·76

It will be seen from the above figures that convicts under sentence of imprisonment for terms not exceeding five years were relatively most numerous in Assam and least numerous in Madras. In all other Provinces the number of such convicts represented upwards of 80 per cent. of the total jail population at the close of the year 1881. In the Madras Presidency the relative number of convicts under sentence for terms of imprisonment exceeding five years was far larger than in any other Province. The number of convicts on the 31st December 1881, who were working out sentences of transportation for a term of years or for life in the jails of the several Provinces was as follows :—

Length of transportation— —sentences.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Coorg.	Assam.	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Number of convicts sentenced to transportation for a term ...	475	429	173	399	84	41	58	...	12	1
Number of convicts sentenced to transportation for life ...	445	316	273	486	306	40	46	...	13	15
Total ...	920	745	446	885	390	81	104	...	25	16

These figures show that the number of convicts under sentence of transportation was far larger in Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than elsewhere. The proportion of

convicts on the 31st December 1881 under sentences of simple and rigorous imprisonment respectively was nearly identical in the several Provinces, convicts of the latter class forming in all cases upwards of 90 per cent. of the total prison population. The total number of convicts sentenced to death during the year 1881 was 104 as compared with 127 in the previous year. Of these no less than 37 were sentenced to death in the Punjab, 16 in the Bombay Presidency, 14 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and 11 in Madras and Bengal respectively.

14. Statement No. 4 shows the number of convicts in the jails of the several Provinces at the close of the year 1881 who had been previously convicted. The proportion of such convicts to the total number was as follows :—

Province.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Madras	23·8	17·8	23·5
Bombay	15·2	7·3	14·7
Bengal	16·7	8·0	16·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21·7	10·1	20·9
Punjab	12·9	6·0	12·6
Central Provinces	20·9	8·7	19·9
British Burma	17·2	2·4	16·8
Assam	13·0	5·6	12·7
Coorg	5·8	...	5·8
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	19·3	6·3	18·5

Prisoners recorded as having been previously convicted were thus relatively most numerous in Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and least numerous in Bombay, the Punjab, and Assam. The question of the measures which should be taken to ascertain the antecedents of persons brought to trial and to make the jail authorities acquainted after conviction with the fact that such persons have been previously convicted, is discussed in some of the departmental reports. It is believed that the rule generally in force is for previous convictions to be noted on the warrant sent by the committing Magistrate to the jail officers, who are also required, if it should come to their knowledge that any under-trial prisoner has been convicted before, to communicate the fact to the Magistrate. It is certainly desirable that every possible effort should be made both by the Magisterial, Police and Jail authorities to ascertain whether prisoners have been previously convicted, in order that, if convicted, they may be subjected in jail to such deterrent discipline as may appear necessary. In some Provinces a disposition is noticed on the part of Magistrates to pass inadequate sentences upon habitual offenders. This subject requires careful attention, as it is very undesirable that habitual offenders, especially those re-convicted of offences against property, should be too leniently dealt with either as regards the length of their sentences or the discipline to which they are subjected in jail.

15. The number of juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age) confined during the year 1881, and the number of such prisoners who had been previously convicted in the several Provinces* was—

Province.	Number confined during 1881.	Number previously convicted.
Madras	381	166
Bombay	500	92
Bengal	365	73
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	739	209
Punjab	364	78
Central Provinces	161	30
British Burma	121	13
Assam	21	1
Coorg	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	51	10
	2,703	672

It is noteworthy that out of the total number of juveniles confined during the year in the Madras Presidency and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, no less than 166, or 43·57 per cent., and 209, or 28·28 per cent., respectively, are entered as having been previously convicted. Up to the present time the Reformatory Schools Act (No. V of 1876) has only been extended by Local Governments to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to British Burma, and Reformatory Schools under that Act have been established only in those Provinces—at Alipore and Hazaribagh in Bengal, and at Pongdeh in British Burma. The Governor General in Council desires to repeat the view recently expressed by the Government of India in a separate correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh that there is, perhaps, no project in connection with jail administration which is more worthy of attention than the establishment of proper reformatories for juvenile offenders. His Excellency in Council is aware that arrangements are at present made in some Provinces whereby juvenile convicts are to a greater or less extent segregated from adult prisoners, but the establishment of a reformatory for juvenile offenders is to be advocated not only as affording a means of separating such prisoners from adult criminals but also on other grounds, and especially because, until a separate reformatory has been established, it is impossible to pass sentences under the Reformatory Schools Act of 1876. Moreover, a separate reformatory, supervised by a special committee, affords exceptional facilities for providing a good industrial training for the inmates, and for making arrangements whereby youthful offenders may on release be satisfactorily settled in life. In these respects the experience gained in Bengal has abundantly shewn that the establishment of a reformatory is attended by very beneficial results which cannot be gained merely by providing for the segregation of juvenile offenders during the currency of their ordinary sentences.

* Column 5 of Statement No. 4.

16. It may be convenient here to notice the subject of the remissions of sentence which were allowed under the good conduct rules in the various Provinces. The figures for the year 1881 were as follows :—

Province.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS WHO		Total number of convicts eligible for remission under the good conduct rules.	Percentage of (a) to the total number eligible for remission.	Percentage of (b) to the total number eligible for remission.
	(a) gained remissions.	(b) did not gain remissions, although eligible for remission under the good conduct rules.			
Madras	1,750	328	2,078	84.22	15.78
Bombay	212	1,373	1,585	13.38	86.62
Bengal	2,188	271	2,459	88.98	11.02
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	379	3,964	4,343	8.73	91.27
Punjab	347	756	1,103	31.46	68.54
Central Provinces	12	Not shewn	12	.....	.....
British Burma	102	Ditto	102	.....	.....
Assam	131	17	148	88.51	11.49
Coorg ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad Assigned Districts...	5	.....	5	.....	.....
TOTAL	5,126	6,709	11,835	43.31	56.69

The late Inspector General of Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has in his report for the year 1881 especially noticed that the rules under which remissions of sentence are granted for good conduct and industry appear to work very unequally in the different Provinces, and the above figures clearly show this to be the case. In Madras, Bengal and Assam, upwards of 80 per cent. of the total number of convicts entitled to remissions of sentence under the good conduct rules succeeded in gaining a remission, while in Bombay the percentage was only 13.38, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 8.73, and in the Punjab 31.46. The Governor General in Council is not aware of the precise rules which are in force in the several Provinces as regards remission of sentence; but, unless the figures are susceptible of some explanation, it appears to His Excellency in Council that they show the necessity for the revision of the existing rules in some cases. In a matter of this sort, although the rules in force in one Province may not be suited to the circumstances of another Province, and although it may be impossible and undesirable to attempt to secure any absolute uniformity of system, there seems to the Government of India to be no sufficient reason why such differences should exist as are above disclosed.

17. The manner in which the convicts in the several Provinces were employed during the year 1881 is shewn in Statement 5. The large majority of the convicts were in all cases employed

upon manufactures, whereas the extra-mural employment of convicts on any extensive scale was only resorted to in Bombay, the Punjab and Assam. The figures under these heads for the year 1881 were—

Province.	Number of prisoners employed on manufactures.	Number of prisoners employed extramurally.
Madras	3,402	...
Bombay	3,081	2,154
Bengal	5,612	37
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,539	51
Punjab	6,349	903
Central Provinces	2,462	...
British Burma	2,548	...
Assam	234	232
Coorg	42	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	535	673

In the current year and for the future the above statistics will doubtless show a considerable difference under the operation of the orders recently* issued, in which it has been laid down that labour on public works should in future be looked upon as the principal mode of employing long-term prisoners throughout British India.

The percentage of the average number of effectives employed during the year 1881 as prison officers or as prison servants was as follows :—

Province.	PERCENTAGE OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF EFFECTIVES EMPLOYED AS	
	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.
Madras	10·1	16·2
Bombay	3·5	9·2
Bengal	5·4	10·9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3·3	14·3
Punjab	5·3	12·4
Central Provinces	2·5	10·9
British Burma...	3·9	7·9
Assam	4·3	12·6
Coorg	10·0	18·3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3·5	14·1

It is noteworthy that (excluding Coorg where the average daily strength was very small, being only 78 convicts) in the Madras Presidency only are convicts employed to any considerable extent as prison officers, while the percentage of convicts employed as prison servants varies to a greater or less extent, but exceeds 10 per cent. of the average number of effectives in the case of all Provinces except Bombay and British Burma. The departmental reports contain ample evidence of the fact that the employment of carefully selected prisoners as warders and in other capacities has been attended with satisfactory results, except in the case of British Burma where Burmese convicts are said not to form good warders.

* Home Department Resolution Nos. 20—1406 to 1419, dated the 22nd September 1882.

18. The figures given in the margin show the distribution of under-trial and civil prisoners in the jails of the several Pro-

Under-trial and civil prisoners.

vinces at the close of the year 1881. These figures do not require any detailed remark, but measures should be taken, where necessary, to provide against under-trial prisoners being detained in confinement for unduly long periods, and also to prevent their being subjected while in confinement to unnecessarily harsh treatment or to insufficient diet. The first of these points has been carefully dealt with by the Bengal Government in reviewing the jail report, and explanations have been called for from District Magistrates when the period of detention appeared to be unduly long. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it has been found necessary, at the instance of the late Inspector General of Jails, to invite the special attention of District Officers to the second of the above points, as there was reason to suppose that the treatment of under-trial prisoners was not in all cases what it should be. As regards civil prisoners it is observed that 37 female prisoners remained in jail at the close of 1881, as compared with 39 at the close of the previous year. The question of amending the law on this subject is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Province.	Under-trial prisoners.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	REMARKS.
Madras ...	152	152	304*	* Besides 57 security, insane, and State prisoners.
Bombay ...	131	182	313	
Bengal ...	668	248	916	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1,236	210	1,446	
Punjab ...	853	81	934	
Central Provinces...	107	46	153	† Besides one lunatic.
British Burma ...	120	50	170	
Assam ...	101	24	125	
Coorg ...	15	2	17	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	11	9	20†	
TOTAL ...	3,614	1,004	4,618	

19. The offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted upon them are shewn in Statement No. 6. The general results for the years 1880 and 1881 may be thus summarized :—

Province.		Criminal offences.	Breaches of jail rules.	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.							Ratio of total punishments to average number of convicts.
				By Criminal Courts.	FOR JAIL OFFENCES.					Total punishments.	
					Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet.	Solitary confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		
Madras	{ 1880 ... { 1881 ...	19 11	5,871 5,377	19 11	80 129	2,262 2,685	329 297	1,511 768	1,689 1,698	5,890 5,588	49.74 54.51
Bombay	{ 1880 ... { 1881 ...	45 38	4,541 2,403	44 38	75 76	90 67	1,518 676	1,561 806	995 771	4,583 2,434	42.3 25.9
Bengal	{ 1880 ... { 1881 ...	81 111	61,932 49,638	76 101	2,500 2,463	16,314 9,411	2,417 2,258	4,735 914	35,876 34,593	62,006 49,740	371.90 320.77
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	{ 1880 ... { 1881 ...	37 42	8,761 7,093	37 42	488 582	1,189 1,027	1,447 1,378	4,777 3,422	860 684	8,798 7,135	31.79 26.95
Punjab	{ 1880 ... { 1881 ...	23 21	1,979 2,111	29 25	524 552	116 212	424 197	899 1,106	10 40	2,002 2,132	15.0 16.0
Central Provinces	{ 1880 ... { 1881 ...	25 18	5,582 5,077	32 23	118 145	1,727 1,251	298 646	1,371 953	1,955 2,077	5,411 5,095	118.23 130.13
British Burma	{ 1880 ... { 1881 ...	21 47	4,000 3,366	37 58	118 76	1,431 468	463 2,085	1,793 603	149 123	4,021 3,413	87.85 75.01
Assam	{ 1880 ... { 1881 ...	4 34	590 364	4 34	5 1	29 8	9 4	248 141	209 210	594 398	87.90 29.34
Coorg	{ 1880 ... { 1881 ...	... ...	47 41	... ...	2 4	... ...	... ...	25 30	20 7	47 41	56.6 52.46
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	{ 1880 ... { 1881 ...	... 5	275 428	... 5	22 22	21 72	45 110	137 177	50 26	275 412	20.61 33.25
Total	{ 1880 ... { 1881 ...	8,628 8,246	93,288 76,098	278 337	4,022 4,050	23,179 15,201	7,190 7,651	17,067 8,920	41,813 40,229	93,539 76,388	101.2 88.8

As regards criminal offences, it is observed that a considerable increase took place during 1881 in Bengal, Assam and British Burma, but the figures under this head do not call for any detailed comment. The number of breaches of jail rules shows a decrease more or less considerable in the case of every Province except the Punjab and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the decrease being especially marked in Bombay and Bengal, and being due in a great measure to a falling off in the number of offences relating to work—in the case of Bombay from 2,809 offences in the previous year to 1,110, and in Bengal from 40,527 offences to 27,963. In connection with this subject the Governor General in Council notices that, in more than one of the departmental reports, remarks are made to the effect that the offence of having possession of forbidden articles is one which is frequently committed with the connivance, if not with the actual assistance, of subordinate officers of the Jail Department. This is doubtless true, and points to the great desirability of taking every possible step to improve the position and prospects of subordinate jail officials, and thereby to render it possible to procure the services of more trustworthy men. With this object Dr. Walker, the late Inspector General of Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been in correspondence with the Military Pension Department, in order, if practicable, to secure the services of military pensioners, not altogether incapacitated by old age, as warders and night watchmen. It is possible that this or some similar experiment might be successfully tried elsewhere. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the re-organization of the subordinate jail service has now been completed to the great improvement of the discipline and general administration.

20. As regards the punishments inflicted for breaches of prison discipline, the extent to which solitary confinement was resorted to increased during 1881 as compared with the previous year in all Provinces, except Bengal, British Burma, Assam and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. In no case, however, was the increased use of this form of punishment considerable. The punishment of reduced diet was less freely resorted to in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam; and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal this form of punishment was inflicted in a very considerably smaller number of cases than in the previous year. The punishment of solitary confinement with reduced diet was used less freely than during the previous year in all Provinces except the Central Provinces, British Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The question of corporal punishment for jail offences is being separately dealt with by the Government of India, and need not, therefore, be noticed here. The punishments of other kinds which were inflicted during 1881 do not show any very considerable variations as compared with the previous year, but the number of those punishments inflicted in the several Provinces shows large differences varying during the year 1881 in the larger Provinces from 40 in the Punjab to 34,593 in Bengal. The ratio of total punishments of all kinds to the average number of convicts during the year 1881 also varies very considerably, from a minimum of 16 per cent. in the Punjab to 320·77 per cent. in Bengal, where, under the strict system of record and supervision which has been introduced within the last few years, the number of jail offences is naturally far in excess of that formerly usual. It may be noted that separate enquiries are being made by the Government of India as to the extent to which, and the classes of cases in which, reduced diet is at present inflicted as a punishment for jail offences throughout British India, and whether any and what safeguards are applied to prevent this mode of punishment

from acting injuriously on the health of the prisoners. On this point it is only necessary for the Governor General in Council to observe here that the system of periodical weighments adopted in some Provinces appears to be attended by many advantages both in preventing the hasty punishment of prisoners for tasks that loss of weight may show to be beyond their strength, and at the same time furnishing a constant and much needed check upon the proper issue of rations by the jail subordinates. The subject of regulating by law or otherwise the minor penalties at present imposed by jail officials which are not separately shewn in the returns of the Jail Department, but are grouped together under the general head of "other punishments" is also under the separate consideration of the Governor General in Council.

21. The number of escapes, which occurred during 1881, from the jails of the several Provinces is shewn in the margin, the figures for the previous year being also inserted. These figures do not call for any detailed comment, but it may be observed that the escapes appear from the reports to be usually due to carelessness or breach of rule on the part of the subordinate officers of the Jail Department. The total number of convicts who escaped from jail during the year 1881 and previous years, and had not been recaptured on the 31st December 1881, amounted to 879.

Province.	Total convict population during 1881.	Remainder unrecaptured on the 31st December 1880 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.	Re-captured during the year.	Remainder unrecaptured on the 31st December 1881.	Percentage of escapes during the year to total convict population.
Madras ... { 1881	21,761	46	2	6	42	009
{ 1880	24,185	49	26	22	52	10
Bombay ... { 1881	28,451	130	31	22	139	10
{ 1880	35,036	135	50	36	149	14
Bengal ... { 1881	47,749	250	37	33	254	07
{ 1880	50,535	297	40	36	301	07
North-Western Pro- vices and Oudh ... { 1881	65,599	110	21	13	118	03
{ 1880	67,762	115	19	20	114	03
Punjab ... { 1881	32,973	55	15	7	63	04
{ 1880	34,950	52	23	19	66	06
Central Provinces ... { 1881	10,847	60	9	9	60	08
{ 1880	13,061	58	27	25	60	09
British Burma ... { 1881	11,917	86	6	2	90	05
{ 1880	11,907	106	2	3	105	01
Assam ... { 1881	4,748	89	25	23	91	52
{ 1880	4,925	87	24	22	89	5
Coorg ... { 1881	238	13	1	1	13	42
{ 1880	239	13	...	...	13	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ... { 1881	3,102	10	1	2	9	03
{ 1880	3,852	15	3	2	16	07
TOTAL ... { 1881	227,385	849	145	118	879	06
{ 1880	246,452	926	214	185	955	08

22. Particulars as to the gross and net expenditure incurred during the year 1881 in guarding and maintaining the prisoners of all classes in the jails of British India will be found in Statements Nos. 7 and 8. As regards (a) the total cost per head of average strength and (b) the net cost per head of all convicts, the several Provinces stand in the following order (excluding Coorg where the number of prisoners is so small as to make any average misleading) :—

Province.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Province.	Net cost per head of all convicts.
Madras ...	72 10 0	Assam ...	70 8 0
Assam ...	72 8 8	Madras ...	61 4 0
British Burma ...	71 6 0	British Burma ...	52 9 0
Bombay ...	62 1 10	Punjab ...	52 0 0
Berar ...	59 7 11	Berar ...	51 2 0
Punjab ...	59 2 5	Bombay ...	42 0 0
Bengal ...	54 6 10	Central Provinces	30 11 0
Central Provinces	45 8 8	Bengal ...	30 7 0
N.-W. P. & Oudh	35 15 5	N.-W. P. & Oudh	30 0 0

The above figures show that the total cost per head of prisoners of all classes, and the net cost per head of all convicts, is smallest in

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bengal and the Central Provinces, and largest in Madras, Assam and British Burma; the details given in Statement 7 show that the large cost per head in Madras, British Burma and Assam is chiefly due to the high cost of rations per head of average strength in those Provinces. In Assam, moreover, the cost of police guard and of clothing per head is much higher than elsewhere. In all cases (except Coorg) the cost of rations per head, which is lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 14-2-0), shows a substantial decrease as compared with the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the comparative smallness of the total cost per head of average strength points to the fact that the Jail Department in those Provinces has been administered in a very economical manner. On this point the Governor General in Council concurs in the view expressed by the Local Government in reviewing the jail report for the year 1881 that the results are extremely satisfactory, and bear ample evidence to the care and watchfulness bestowed by Dr. Walker, the late Inspector General of Jails in those Provinces, on the working of the local Jail Department. As regards the cost of rations, Dr. Walker explains in his report that much has been done to reduce expenditure by the use of cereals common to the districts in which the jails are situated, by the apportioning of the diet scale according to the terms of the convicts, by the purchase and storage of grain in the cheap season, and by economy in the fuel used in the jail kitchens. It is unnecessary to discuss at any length the question of jail manufactures, as it has been recently very fully considered by the Government of India, and orders have been issued whereby the manufacturing operations to be in future carried on in Indian jails will be very restricted in extent. It may, however, be observed that the net proceeds of jail manufactures during the year 1881 exceeded four lakhs of rupees in Bengal, two lakhs in Bombay, and one lakh in Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.

23. As regards the relative amount of sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners of the several Presidencies and of individual Provinces, full details will be found given in the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, which will shortly be published and to which reference may be made for information as to details. A few of the more salient features of the year's history in regard to these questions are, however, given below. Of the three Presidencies, the Madras returns are, on the whole, the most favourable, though as regards the mortality the percentage was identical in Bombay and Madras, viz., 4·2. In the Bengal Presidency, the ratio was slightly higher, 4·4 per cent. The average number of convicts in the Madras Presidency during 1881 was less than half what it was during 1878, and the death-rate was only one-third what it was during the same period. The principal results of the year under review, so far as the vital statistics of the jails of the Presidency are concerned, are given in the accompanying marginal table, in

YEAR.	MADRAS PRESIDENCY.			BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.		
	RATIO PER CENT.			RATIO PER CENT.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1877	96	4·1	17·6	93	2·8	5·4
1878	94	5·2	12·5	132	4·3	11·8
1879	88	4·7	5·6	125	5·1	10·9
1880	85	3·3	4·5	115	4·1	4·5
1881	73	2·8	4·2	107	3·4	4·2

which, also, will be found the figures for the four preceding years. A similar statement has been prepared as regards Bombay, which, for convenience of comparison, has been placed alongside that of Madras.

Of the five Provinces in Bengal, the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have furnished the most favourable statistics. The death-rate in these combined Provinces was only 2·4 per cent., or nearly one-half the ratio returned by the jails of the Presidency as a whole. The Central Provinces yielded the next most favourable death-rate, 2·9 per cent. of the average strength, against 6·0 per cent. in 1880. The admission and daily sick-rates were also low in both these Provinces. Assam stands third on the list as regards the mortality, 3·9 against 5·2 in 1880. In 1881, the amount of sickness, as inferred from the admission-rate, was, however, slightly greater than it was in 1880. The table in the margin shews that in each of these three Provinces a marked decrease has taken place under nearly all the headings during 1881, as compared with the rates for 1878 and 1879. In the remaining two Pro-

on the list as regards the mortality, 3·9 against 5·2 in 1880. In 1881, the amount of sickness, as inferred from the admission-rate, was, however, slightly greater than it was in 1880. The table in the margin shews that in each of these three Provinces a marked decrease has taken place under nearly all the headings during 1881, as compared with the rates for 1878 and 1879. In the

Bengal Presidency.															
YEAR.	LOWER BENGAL.			ASSAM.			N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.			PUNJAB.			CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
	PER CENT.			PER CENT.			PER CENT.			PER CENT.			PER CENT.		
	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions into Hospital.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1877 ...	135	4·0	5·0	138	4·0	5·6	55*	2·1*	1·8*	150	3·8	3·3	90	3·7	4·5
1878 ...	129	4·3	7·0	163	5·1	6·1	74*	2·9*	4·1*	219	6·6	10·9	114	4·8	11·8
1879 ...	157	5·1	9·7	143	4·6	8·6	90	4·0	4·2	173	5·7	14·0	86	3·6	8·7
1880 ...	154	5·2	6·3	117	4·3	5·2	73	3·1	2·8	135	4·2	7·8	97	3·9	6·0
1881...	157	5·2	6·5	130	4·2	3·9	76	3·2	2·4	151	4·8	6·5	79	2·9	2·9

* From the Local Reports.

vinces also—Lower Bengal and the Punjab—a marked decrease in the mortality ratios has been recorded, though the percentage of deaths for both Provinces, 6·5, continues to be still very high. In the Punjab, there is a decrease under this heading as compared with 1880; but in Lower Bengal there is a slight increase both in the death-rate and in the admissions into hospital. Indeed, an examination of the statistics of Bengal jails during the last decade shews that sickness, as gauged by the admission and daily sick-rates, was more prevalent among the prisoners of this Province during 1881 than in any of the previous ten years, and that the death-rate in 1881 was also higher than in any of those years, with the exception of 1878 and 1879. The unfavourable results of the year cannot be ascribed to excessive prevalence of cholera, for, with the exception of the two years just cited, the mortality from this cause was less than it had been for many years. In view of this unsatisfactory condition of the health of the prisoners in the Lower Provinces, the Government of India have suggested to the Government of Bengal the desirability of appointing a small Committee of specially qualified officers to enquire carefully into the whole subject.

The results in Burma and in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts do not call for special remark. The mortality amongst the prisoners

of the latter Province was exceedingly low, only 1·6 per cent. ; and as regards Burma, the death-rate, 4·5, though higher than the low rate for 1880, was in great part due to an epidemic of cholera in the Moulmein Jail, and to an epidemic of Beri Beri at Thayetmyo. Were the deaths from these two causes excluded from the computation, the death-rate of the year for the jails of the Province would be only 2·6 per cent.

YEAR.	BRITISH BURMA.			HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DIS- TRICTS.		
	Ratio per cent.			Ratio per cent.		
	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1877	84	3·9	5·6	93	2·6	1·5
1878	89	4·1	5·7	128	4·4	7·5
1879	66	2·9	3·2	95	2·6	2·7
1880	87	3·0	2·4	94	3·3	3·5
1881	88	3·6	4·6	82	2·4	1·6

24. On the whole, the departmental reports on the administration of the jails throughout British India for the year 1881 appear to the Governor General in Council to show generally satisfactory results, and in some respects decided progress as compared with the previous year. There must, of course, be many matters connected with jail administration in regard to which much room for improvement still exists, and which can only be gradually provided for, but His Excellency in Council is satisfied that these matters will not be lost sight of by Local Governments and Administrations, and that, as opportunity offers, the necessary steps will be taken to place them on a proper footing. One of the best means of ascertaining and remedying existing defects is, without doubt, the frequent and periodical inspection of jails either by the local head of the Department or by the official visitors, and the Government of India trust that steps will, where necessary, be taken by Local Governments and Administrations to insist upon this important duty being everywhere performed in a systematic and careful manner.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

F. C. DAUKES,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 16, 1882. 1781

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution
No. 28—1757-67, dated the 12th December 1882.

No.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS

1			2			3			4			5		
NAME OF PROVINCE.			Places of confinement.			Prisoners remained at the commencement of the year.			Prisoners received during the year.			Total.		
			Central Jails.	District Jails.	Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madras	...	...	7	27	...	11,107	436	11,543	15,104	1,339	16,443	26,211	1,775	27,986
Bombay	...	...	1	26*	78	10,037	493	10,530	21,307	1,687	22,994	31,344	2,180	33,524
Bengal	...	...	8	44	83	16,609	696	17,305	73,898	3,806	77,704	90,507	4,502	95,009
North-Western and Oudh.	Provinces		7	45	29	26,550	1,567	28,117	87,983	6,684	94,667	114,533	8,251	122,784
Punjab	...	...	2	33	18	13,985	572	14,557	46,517	2,350	48,867	60,502	2,922	63,424
Central Provinces	...		3	16	...	3,992	358	4,350	10,521	1,282	11,803	14,513	1,640	16,153
British Burma	...		2	6	6	4,766	58	4,824	11,528	417	11,945	16,294	475	16,769
Assam	...	...	...	4	17	1,398	57	1,445	6,815	347	7,162	8,203	404	8,607
Coorg	...	...	...	1	7	96	4	100	684	54	738	780	58	838
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.			2	4	...	1,395	61	1,446	2,558	165	2,723	3,943	226	4,169
TOTAL			32	206	238	89,915	4,302	94,217	276,915	18,131	295,046	366,830	22,433	389,263

* Including two extramural gangs.

1.

of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEAR 1881.

6			7			8			NAME OF PROVINCE.
Discharged from all causes.			Remained at the end of the year.			Total daily average of prisoners in the whole Province.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
16,940	1,389	18,329	9,271	386	9,657	10,184	405	10,589	Madras.
22,532	1,749	24,281	8,812	431	9,243	9,397	449	9,846	Bombay.
74,748	3,894	78,649	15,759	608	16,367	16,082	664	16,746	Bengal.
89,777	6,802	96,572	24,756	1,449	26,205	26,452	1,615	28,067	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
47,269	2,396	49,665	13,233	526	13,759	13,782	575	14,357	Punjab.
10,709	1,347	12,056	3,804	293	4,097	3,755	310	4,065	Central Provinces.
11,870	438	12,308	4,424	37	4,461	4,665	61	4,726	British Burma.
6,776	349	7,125	1,427	55	1,482	1,408	53	1,461	Assam.
690	52	742	90	6	96	86	4	90	Coorg.
2,773	165	2,938	1,170	61	1,231	1,215	56	1,271	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
284,084	18,581	302,665	82,746	3,852	86,598	87,026	4,192	91,218	TOTAL.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the RELIGION, AGE, and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

1				2														
NAME OF PROVINCE.				RELIGION.														
				A						B		C		D		E		
				CHRISTIAN.						Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Buddhists and Jains.	All other classes.					
				a		b		c										
				Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.										
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Madras	...	...	...	38	...	19	1	154	11	723	34	6,721	279	192	1	1,096	37
Bombay	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	69	3	3,422	69	4,790	337	77	3	34	...
Bengal	...	...	...	38	...	31	...	27	2	5,803	177	8,088	375	66	1	612	11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	7	1	6	...	19	1	4,056	171	19,286	1,206	6	...	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	3	...	7,967	289	3,020	141	...	...	1,334	56
Central Provinces	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	13	1	442	21	2,337	212	6	...	859	49
British Burma	...	...	...	46	...	13	...	3	...	256	2	225	...	3,376	27	339	3
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	530	16	590	23	3	...	196	6
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	194	9	954	49	2	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	22	1	35	3	...	...	14	...
TOTAL				...	163	1	81	1	296	18	23,415	789	46,046	2,625	3,729	32	4,463	162

2.

of the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA on 31st DECEMBER 1881.

3										4										NAME OF PROVINCE.
AGE.										PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.										
A		B		C		D		MALES.						FEMALES.						
under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government, Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous. Persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
103	6	6,484	264	2,119	79	228	14	201	389	427	3,594	677	375	2,980	145	28	160	30	Madras.	
134	8	7,034	314	1,109	88	139	2	448	89	869	4,654	598	1,105	665	250	11	137	14	Bombay.	
66	8	10,769	424	3,179	110	631	24	535	500	1,243	9,581	743	682	1,381	196	7	247	116	Bengal.	
264	13	17,570	970	4,624	336	922	60	625	2,056	1,630	13,941	578	223	4,327	804	42	482	51	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
162	10	9,098	367	2,174	98	305	11	459	748	732	6,926	506	133	2,835	347	13	114	12	Punjab.	
43	3	3,098	242	493	35	37	3	216	26	448	1,783	273	294	631	185	12	75	11	Central Provinces.	
10	1	3,615	25	605	6	29	...	113	16	119	2,290	319	227	1,175	20	4	7	1	British Burma.	
1	...	1,122	37	177	8	12	...	73	33	86	880	37	41	162	30	1	9	5	Assam.	
8	1	944	44	175	11	25	2	32	2	64	231	64	37	722	50	...	4	4	Berar.	
1	1	71	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	42	9	23	...	...	...	...	4	...	Coorg.
611	61	60,395	2,690	14,658	771	2,328	116	2,793	3,859	5,660	43,889	4,006	3,107	14,878	2,027	119	1,239	244	TOTAL.	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA

1 NAME OF PROVINCE.	2 CLASSES ACCORDING TO											
	A		B		C		D		E		F	
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras ...	28	6	1,627	138	850	36	915	49	2,430	72	2,061	30
Bombay ...	162	17	1,305	96	1,299	51	1,931	71	1,989	92	807	34
Bengal ...	565	30	2,934	165	2,277	87	3,224	113	3,070	112	1,952	35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	634	63	4,269	364	4,693	232	5,976	297	4,679	223	2,015	91
Punjab ...	130	17	2,084	105	2,379	83	3,715	88	2,600	81	950	37
Central Provinces ...	95	27	917	94	564	34	733	45	881	56	345	19
British Burma ...	119	4	899	9	716	4	1,008	5	802	3	518	3
Assam ...	68	5	300	9	211	6	347	9	272	6	92	5
Berar ...	49	6	171	20	136	4	265	5	298	16	204	3
Coorg ...	...	...	17	2	14	1	18	1	17	...	9	...
TOTAL ...	1,850	175	14,613	1,002	13,139	538	18,132	683	17,038	661	8,953	25

3.

on the 31st DECEMBER 1881 according to the NATURE and LENGTH of SENTENCE.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.								3				NAME OF PROVINCE.
								NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.				
G		H				I		A		B		
Exceeding ten years.	SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.					Sentenced to death.	Simple imprisonment.	Rigorous imprisonment.				
	For life.		For a term.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
123	...	418	27	471	4	10	1	61	16	8,768	343	Madras.
117	6	288	28	412	17	16	...	57	14	8,359	398	Bombay.
208	2	259	14	166	7	10	1	133	26	14,532	540	Bengal.
296	28	433	53	371	28	14	...	172	33	23,208	1,346	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
127	2	239	67	80	4	35	2	145	19	12,194	467	Punjab.
44	1	35	5	39	2	8	...	Not shown				Central Provinces.
91	...	43	3	58	...	5	1	Not shown				British Burma.
2	...	11	2	9	3	...	...	3	1	1,309	44	Assam.
16	...	12	3	...	1	1	...	3	4	1,149	54	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not shown				Coorg.
1,024	39	1,738	202	1,606	66	99	5	574	113	69,519	3,192	TOTAL.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA

1			2			3						
NAME OF PROVINCE.			TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY						
						A		B		C		
						Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Madras	...	...	20,414	1,347	21,761	3,063	120	1,014	61	801	60
Bombay	...	...	26,605	1,846	28,451	2,171	69	628	21	606	21
Bengal	...	...	45,530	2,219	47,749	5,681	133	1,173	22	750	24
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			60,840	4,759	65,599	7,978	308	3,215	125	2,045	50	
Punjab	...	...	31,433	1,540	32,973	2,674	54	835	18	556	21
Central Provinces		...	9,619	1,228	10,847	1,203	76	398	22	413	10	
British Burma	...	...	11,630	287	11,917	1,448	6	396	...	161	1
Assam	...	...	4,554	194	4,748	464	8	111	2	21	1
Berar	...	...	2,913	189	3,102	339	3	126	2	98	1
Coorg	...	...	227	11	238	13	...	2	...	...	...
TOTAL			...	213,765	13,620	227,385	25,034	777	7,898	273	5,451	189

4.

during the YEAR 1881 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

			4			5				NAME OF PROVINCE.	
CONVICTED.			RATIO OF COLUMN 3 D TO COLUMN 2.			JUVENILE PRISONERS (UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, SECTION 318, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
						A		B			
D						Number impri- soned.		Number previously convicted.			
Total.											
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
4,878	241	5,119	23.8	17.8	23.5	342	39	154	12	Madras.	
3,405	111	3,516	15.2	7.3	14.7	447	53	89	3	Bombay.	
7,604	179	7,783	16.7	8.0	16.2	332	33	72	1	Bengal.	
13,238	483	13,721	21.7	10.1	20.9	670	69	202	7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
4,065	93	4,158	12.9	6.0	12.6	349	15	78	...	Punjab.	
2,014	108	2,122	20.9	8.7	19.9	143	18	29	1	Central Provinces.	
2,005	7	2,012	17.2	2.4	16.8	113	8	12	1	British Burma.	
596	11	607	13.0	5.6	12.7	21	...	1	...	Assam.	
563	12	575	19.3	6.3	18.5	48	3	10	...	Berar.	
15	...	15	5.8	...	5.8	...	...	...	...	Coorg.
38,383	1,245	39,628	18.3	9.3	17.7	2,465	238	647	25	TOTAL.	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of the CONVICTS

1			2	3	4	EMPLOY	
NAME OF PROVINCE.			Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number of effectives.	A	
						On unremunera- tive labour.	Prison Officers.
Madras	...	...	9,716	129	9,143	515	929
Bombay	...	...	9,321	89	8,656	195	306
Bengal	...	...	15,274	161	13,671	339	742
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	22,417	263	20,213	61	680
Punjab	...	...	11,388	156	10,474	...	555
Central Provinces	...	...	3,805	45	3,599	21	92
British Burma	...	...	3,677	30	3,466	151	136
Assam	...	...	1,354	9	1,271	...	55
Berar	...	...	1,011	21	942	17	33
Coorg	...	...	63	1	60	...	6
TOTAL			78,024	904	71,495	1,299	3,534